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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.95

April 20, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 69 3 p.m. 95
Humidity

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April 20, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 70 3 p.m. 95
Humidity

7922 日十初月三

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1918.

大英一千九百一十八年四月二十二日

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PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE AND FLANDERS.

REPORTS FROM VARIOUS QUARTERS.

Enemy Attack Repeated.

London, April 19.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters says:—The attack which the enemy developed in the morning along the front between Givenchy and Robecq has been repeated today. The enemy is doubtless mortified at being defeated by about half his own number of Belgians. The past week's struggle has been more purely a battle of infantrymen than might have been anticipated in such a war of movement. Apparently the tank, armoured cars and cavalry have not been in action on either side. We are now down to a sheer contest of man-power, a wearying ceaseless attack and repulse, with the vital issue embodied in the anxious problem of whether our powers of endurance can wear down the repeated rushes of vastly superior numbers before a decision is reached. At the moment the prospect assuredly justifies confidence in this respect. The appearance of French battalions and batteries of 75 in the ranks of the army which the Germans had been counting upon cutting off from the Allies, cannot be pleasing to the enemy. The Germans still seem to be finding a difficulty in getting forward batteries and maintaining ammunition supplies to all parts of the advance although they have heavy concentrations in other parts.

Within Sight of a Decisive Point.

London, April 19.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters states:—After four years we are only within sight of a decisive point. As the Germans who are still in France have not used up their reserves of fresh divisions the battle will proceed and the next shock must be expected as soon as the flood, pouring in through Bailluet Gap towards Hambrun, is checked. The battle might continue a month or more, but the enemy will be held until the enemy reserves are exhausted and their numerical strength worn down to vanishing point, then our turn will come with the help of the American divisions. The Germans possess about 240 divisions but we must allow for the existence of others from the reserves. There are two hundred divisions on the front in France and Belgium and 126 are already engaged in the offensive. Twenty of the divisions in France are Landsturm units who are holding, principally, the Vosges. They are not employable in Picardy. In Flanders it is certain the enemy has other entirely fresh divisions to use on our front, and also divisions distributed on the eastern fronts. Therefore, we must reckon for the appearance of another seventy enemy divisions on our battle front. At the present rate of consumption of German divisions this will take about another six weeks' fighting. The enemy began the battle prepared for very heavy losses, especially of officers. Arrangements were made for the latter by spare cars accompanying artillery transport trains in order to immediately fill up the casualties. The precaution was necessary because, departing from their rule, enemy officers now lead their men into battle. It is noteworthy that the Germans are endeavoring by every possible means to spare the lives of the remaining regular officers. An enemy battalion now takes the field with only two regular officers. The rest are all reserve officers. This marks an epoch in the development of the German Army. One Guard regiment lost in the recent battles twenty-six officers. In a few days they finished up with a non-commissioned officer in command of the battalion. The moral of the German troops is suffering under three main causes, severity of losses, over weight of our artillery and the cold. We know of divisions in which the losses reached forty to sixty per cent. The Seventh Reserve division, which attacked at Launoy and Plessier-de-Roye left about two thousand dead on the field besides an unknown number of wounded. Also eight hundred prisoners were captured by the French. The divisions attacked in a column of regiments, two regiments attacking side by side with a third in reserve and was practically annihilated. The losses of other units are hardly less terrifying. Our superiority in guns keeps the enemy in a perpetual state of discomfort reinforced by inclement skies. We find no more enthusiastic entries in prisoners' diaries about marching into the gardens of France in the spring.

German Reports.

London, April 19.

German wireless official messages state:—Strong French attacks north west of Moreuil sanguinarily broke down. Following the retreating enemy we captured Zonnebeker and drove back the enemy behind Steenbroek. A counter-attack south of Blackert Lake checked our forward movement. We gained ground north of Lys. During the past few days we have taken 2,500 prisoners and numerous machine guns. A strong French thrust north of Flirey sanguinarily failed.

Severe Fighting in Givenchy Neighbourhood.

London, April 19.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There is severe fighting on the greater part of the Lys battlefront. Strong attacks followed bombardment from La Bassée Canal to the Lys River, east of St. Venant. All attacks were repulsed with extremely heavy losses. We took two hundred prisoners. The struggle is particularly fierce in the neighbourhood of Givenchy where determined enemy efforts failed. Fighting here is continuous. The enemy's artillery is active along the whole of this front. Further attacks which developed later in the morning south of Kemmel were repulsed.

On the French Front.

London, April 19.

A French communiqué states:—We attacked this morning enemy positions on both sides of the Aves on a front of four kilometres between Thennes and Mailly-Balaive. We appreciably progressed east of Aves, while to the west we carried the greater part of Senest Wood, advancing our lines to the outskirts of Basia. Southwards we reached the western slopes and heights dominating Aves. We took 100 prisoners including fifteen officers. It is confirmed that the enemy raid last night east of Camieries Wood was of a murderous character for the enemy. We found over forty German corpses and took twenty prisoners.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE AND FLANDERS.

Special Account of the British Front.

London, April 19.

A special message states:—The change of front of the German attack to the region between Givenchy and east of Robecq found no weak spot in the British resistance and the close of yesterday's fighting found the British line still intact. It was only at one point of the new battle area where the enemy gained anything, namely, opposite the hill of Hinges, where they succeeded in bridging La Bassée Canal, but the only Germans who crossed same as prisoners. This new German attack in the direction of Bethune was obviously intended to protect his flank, if he wishes to drive farther north. The enemy is trying to secure La Bassée Canal with the object of safeguarding his troops around Bailluet, simultaneously imperilling the British and French in the coal fields near Bethune. Generally speaking, the British battle-line is more secure than it has been for days, justifying the belief that the enemy may be held on the present positions. The arrival of French reinforcements is regarded as most important. They are described as splendidly seasoned men. The sight of the long blue lines marching up the roads rejoiced the British, giving a sense of fresh security, and the news of the French aggressive strokes south of Amiens still further heartened anxious home watchers. The British withdrawal east of Ypres was due to the German advance from the south along Lys Valley, threatening communications with the Ypres Army. Thus the distance this army would have to retreat, as the enemy looked like breaking through Cassel and the Zemel line of heights, has been reduced. As a result of yesterday's fighting the enemy looks less like breaking through than he did, and though the retirement in the Ypres sector is regrettable, yet he is no nearer securing possession of the important heights between him and the coast. He failed to get Givenchy and is still no nearer Hambrun, whose capture is necessary to the enemy's plan of turning the line. The height of the struggle in the north centres round Mount Kemmel, a rugged wooded hill, attacks on which have already cost the Germans most dearly. Their masses are advancing in the open and are being mowed down. The enemy here is trying to break a way beyond Meteren and west of Bailluet. Although we have abandoned Meteren and Wytschate, the enemy's position is most uncomfortable. Meteren is merely no-man's land.

ADMIRALTY'S REPLY TO VON CAPELLE.

Refutation of Submarine Figures.

London, April 18.

The Admiralty has communicated to Reuter the following reply to Admiral von Capelle's statement in the Reichstag relative to the submarine campaign:—The figures quoted by Admiral von Capelle (from which the deductions as cables are drawn) are entirely misleading and contrary to fact. Admiral Capelle states that something over two million tons gross were built annually for the past ten years, including Allied and enemy countries. The actual figures are 2,630,355 gross tons. Admiral Capelle adds that the entire output to-day cannot be more owing to labour and material difficulties, but the actual world's output, excluding enemy countries, amounted to 2,703,000 gross tons and the output is rising rapidly. Admiral Capelle tries to raise confusion as regards the figures of 3,000,000 and 2,000,000 tons and the actual output last year. Everyone knows that no forecast was ever given that 3,000,000 tons and even 2,000,000 tons would be completed last year. Three million tons is the ultimate rate of production which, as the First Lord stated in the House of Commons, is well within the present and prospective capacity of the United Kingdom shipyards and the marine engineering works. The enemy still relies upon exaggerated figures of losses. The average monthly loss of British ships last year, including marine risk, was 333,000 gross tons, whereas Admiral Capelle bases his argument on an average loss from submarines alone of 600,000 tons monthly. The figures for the last quarter, ended March 31, will be published shortly and will vindicate the statements as regards a continuance of a drop in the rate of loss. The First Lord has already assured the House of Commons as regards the adequacy of the supply of steel to give the desired output and at present all shipyards are fully supplied therewith.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

Successful British Raids.

London, April 19.

A British-Italian official message states:—Manchester and South Staffordshires both successfully raided last night, killing thirty Austrians and taking twenty-four prisoners. Our losses were very slight. There was fine weather yesterday and much aerial activity. We carried out several long distance reconnaissances and destroyed eleven enemy machines in addition to which we drove down another uncontrollable. Anti-aircraft guns brought down another to-day. None of our machines are missing.

COLONIES CIVIL SERVANTS AND ENLISTMENT.

Statement in the House of Commons.

London, April 15.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir R. Price, Mr. Haining, Under-Secretary for the Colonies stated that every possible facility for the enlistment and, in suitable cases, for obtaining commissions, was afforded civil servants and other militarily eligible in the Colonies and Protectorates and the response had been most gratifying. Ceylon had furnished a separate unit and the Eastern Colonies had released as many men as could possibly be spared. The principle of substitution had been resorted to as far as possible, but in tropical Colonies there were few men and fewer women available as substitutes for men of military age.

INSPECTOR OF MEDICAL STORES.

London, April 15.

Major General Sir William Babbie V.C. has been appointed Inspector of Medical Services and made temporary Lieut. General.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMANY'S TREATMENT OF BELGIUM.

A System of Slow Torture.

London, April 19.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at a dinner given in honour of the Anglo-Belgian Delegates, said that despite the infamous treatment of Belgium by Germany in the early days of the war, which would be for ever an indelible blot on German history, what was not equally well-known, and ought to be known, was the treatment to which Germany has deliberately subjected Belgium during the occupation. It was a system of slow torture which was even more horrible than the outrages of the invading army, although perhaps less dramatic than the first outrages which made the blood of the civilised world run cold. The Germans have set themselves to ruin the trade, industry and capacity of a friendly neighbour whom they were bound by treaty to protect. Germany has rejoicingly declared that if peace were to come to-morrow it would be many months at the lowest estimate before Belgian intelligence, capital, industry and enterprise could again interfere with German rivals. Further, they have cold-bloodedly stripped Belgium of everything in the way of plant, raw material and machinery of production on which industry depends.

THE MAN-POWER BILL PASSED.

London, April 19.

In the House of Lords the Man-Power Bill passed through all its stages. The Bill has received the Royal Assent.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE FIGHTING ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

A Contest of Endurance.

Paris, April 18.

A semi-official message published yesterday says: This was a day of defeat for the Germans, who hoped by desperate efforts to overwhelm the British. This plan was baffled. The French are now effectively co-operating. Half the German divisions available on the Western Front have already been engaged after only twenty-six days and Anglo-French cohesion is nowhere broken and no decision has been reached. It is a contest of endurance and we are justified in asking whether the tactical advantages gained by the Germans are not disproportionate to their efforts and whether they will be able to continue to the finish.

The Enemy's Costly Successes.

London, April 18.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says: The Germans this morning developed an attack on a long front between Givenchy and Robecq, pressing hard towards Givenchy. They are apparently drawing in fresh reserves. In the course of the great battle more than thirty enemy divisions have so far appeared. It is certain that the German Command is exploiting every success by a most prodigious expenditure of man power, not counting the cost. In the great German attack yesterday our troops fought with heroic valour against tremendous numerical odds.

Our troops are fighting in the same irresistible manner in the battle between Givenchy Forest and Nieppe which is now progressing. For nearly a week the German gains in the Battle of Flanders have been limited to the smallest and terribly costly advance. At certain points if he measures the extent of his gains by the price paid he certainly must be looking gloomily at the bold contours from Cassel to Messines which he is practically bound to attempt to take. The attempt to break through the Belgian front south of the Forest of Houthout was probably inspired by the discovery of our withdrawal in the Passchendaele region and the consequent assumption that there would be some disorganisation at this part of the line.

All night long a most intense bombardment prevailed and was probably accounted likely to forestall all resistance, but the Germans speedily found they were mistaken for the Belgians put up a fight ranking as one of the epics of their splendid story, finally driving back the Germans in confusion and taking more than 500 prisoners. The front of this brilliant victory was a stretch of six kilometres between Kippe and Langemark.

The harassing fire of our artillery upon enemy communications greatly increased in intensity. The Germans suffered heavy losses in guns, thus on April 15 the 23rd Field Artillery Regiment had four of its guns knocked out by our batteries, all the personnel but two being casualties. One battery of the 61st Reserve Field Artillery lost all five of its officers and most of its non-commissioned officers and gunners.

Successful French Raids.

London, April 18.

A French communiqué says: In the region of Corbeny our fire dispersed a strong enemy detachment attempting to reach our lines. After heavy artillery preparation the enemy launched several "coup de main" in Champagne, on the right of the Meuse, east of Camieries Wood and in the direction of Dambloup. We repulsed all attacks and took prisoners. We made several successful raids north-west of Rheims and in Lorraine and took prisoners.

THE MAN-POWER QUESTION.

Canada To Make Further Effort.

Ottawa, April 18.

The official report of the secret session of the House of Commons, shows that Sir B. Borden, after communicating information as to the situation on the Western Front from Mr. Lloyd George, said: "We must supply the necessary men to keep our divisions at full strength no matter what the casualties, and we must so organise our remaining human power to maintain and, if possible, increase our agricultural production."

Irish Conscripts by August.

London, April 18.

An important conference regarding conscription has opened at Dublin, the Nationalist and Sinn Féin leaders and Irish Labourites participating. In the House of Commons, Sir Richard Cooper asked: Do the War Office expect to get the Irish recruits under the Bill before the 1st August?

Mr. Bona-Law: Most certainly.

(Continued on page 5.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to "The Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, April 18.

Silver is quoted at 47. Sellers are holding back. The market is firm.

LOCAL WEDDINGS.

Featherstone-Benson.

At St. John's Cathedral this morning a very interesting local wedding took place, the contracting parties being the Rev. William T. Featherstone, of St. Paul's College, and Miss Mabel Benson, late of the Government Civil Hospital.

With the parties so well-known it was only to be expected that the attendance at the Cathedral should be large, many prominent residents attending. The interior of the Cathedral had been most artistically decorated for the occasion. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Victoria, assisted by the Rev. H. Copley Moyle. The Rev. C. B. Shann acted as "best man," and the bride was given away by the Hon. Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe.

Blake-Ogilvie.

The marriage was also celebrated, in St. John's Cathedral this morning, of Mr. Martin Blake, Hongkong, and Miss Anna Ogilvie, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ogilvie, Kowloon. The Rev. W. T. Featherstone officiated. Attending the bride were Miss Pearl Ogilvie and Miss Edith Cooper, while the bridegroom's "best man," was Mr. J. Keith. Mr. Ogilvie gave away the bride. A reception was afterwards held in the Hongkong Hotel, and, in the afternoon, the newly married couple left for Moscow, to spend the honeymoon.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Last Evening's Play.

The most interesting match played yesterday in connection with the Tennis Tournament was that between S. E. Green and E. Abraham and C. C. Stark and F. E. Joel and in the Championship Doubles. The quality of play was extremely high, and Green and Abraham eventually won by 8-6, 6-3, 7-5.

Other results were:—Championship Singles:—Ng Sze Kwong beat Capt. Milner Jones, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3. M. K. Lo has a walk over from H. A. Nabet. Handicap Singles "A":—A. Morse (reco. 4/6) beat M. Wolters (reco. 1/5) 6-4, 6-3; Lt. Murray (reco. 3/8) beat Lt. Col. Crisp (reco. 8/6, 6-1).

Handicap Singles "B":—E. B. Henderson (overs 3/8) beat Surg. H. B. Parker, R. N. (overs 1/6) 6-4, 6-3; A. L. Bunt (reco. 1/6) beat J. R. Wood (reco. 1/6) 9-7, 3-6, 6-3; H. M. Weyler (reco. 1/5) beat F. W. S. Evans (reco. 5/6) 10-8, 6-4; N. Handley Pegg (reco.) beat W. P. C. Trafford (reco. 5/8) 7-5, 3-6, 6-3.

Professional Pairs:—E. B. Hallifax and A. G. M. Fisher beat E. B. Thomas and G. S. Archbutt 6-2, 6-1.

There are very full programmes for this afternoon and Monday.

DONT FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Marathon Race—3.0 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

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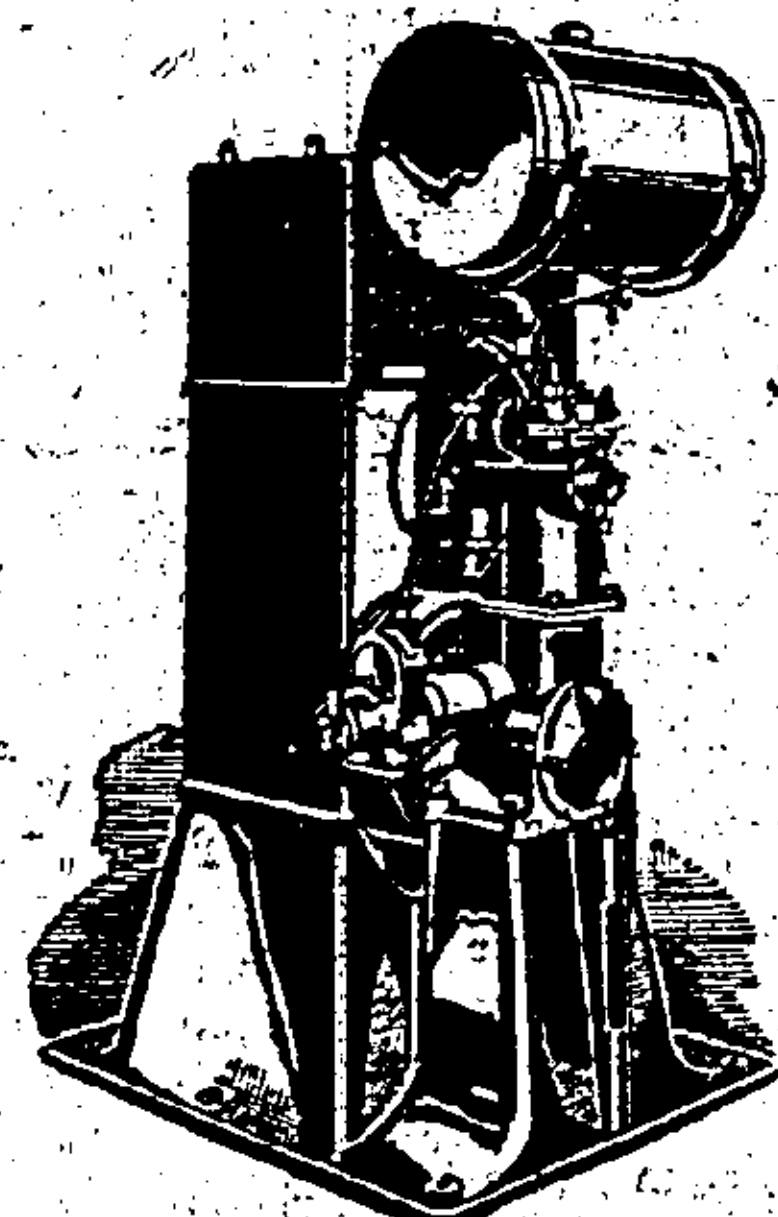


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GENERAL NEWS.

SALT SURPLUS FUNDS.

The surplus funds of the salt revenue to the amount of over four million dollars will be released by the Banking Group to be placed at the disposal of the Chinese Government. A portion of the surplus customs revenue will also be handed over to the Minister of Finance.—Peking Daily News.

Mr. Harry Lander in a Collision.
Mr. Harry Lander had a narrow escape from death on January 12th near Waco, Texas. In a show-up, a train created into the rear of the train in which the comedian was travelling. Mr. Lander and his wife were thrown out of bed, but were not injured. His manager Mr. Lester Murry, received a severe wound on the head.

Kobe S. P. C. A.
During last month the Society's inspectors dealt with 215 cases of overkilling, 27 of rain killing and 15 of beating. Help was given to homes on bad roads, steep inclines on 53 occasions, eight sick animals were attended to and fourteen consultations were held with City officials about repairing roads.

\$500,000 in Chocolate Burned.
Harrisburg, Penn., February 21.—More than 1,000,000 pounds of chocolate in powdered form, in one of the advanced stages of manufacture, was destroyed by fire at the Hershey Chocolate Company's plant at Hershey, Penn., early to-day, causing a loss estimated at \$500,000. The blaze was confined to the top floor of the building. The fire is attributed to spontaneous combustion.

Another Domestic Loan for China.

Premier Tuan is considering the flotation of a domestic loan, which is to be issued in connection with the 7th Year Domestic Loan, says the Peking Daily News. The new loan is to be secured on the Boxer Indemnity Fund, which have been pledged for the security of the 7th Year Domestic Loan. Those who subscribe to the 7th Year Domestic Loan will be required to underwrite a certain sum of the other loan. The measure is proposed by the Premier and it is now under consideration by the Cabinet.

Hungarian Strikes Spread Like Wildfire.

Harbin, March 24.—The strike which was started at Vienna on March 12 has been spreading to the Austro-Hungarian cities in the northwest like wildfire. Railway employees, factory hands and even Russian prisoners have joined the strikers and the strike is fast assuming serious dimensions. The Russian prisoners contend that since the Austro-German prisoners in Russia have been set free and no labour is required of them a similar treatment should be extended to them. The strike is now affecting Budapest whereas in other cities active demonstrations are carried on by the workers carrying red flags.

Reinforcements for Shensi.

General Chen Shun-fu, Tachun of Shensi has requested that three Mixed Brigades should be sent to his province should the Government desire to assist General Lin Tse-hou to recapture all the lost cities and towns in Shensi. Although the influence of local "taif" has grown in every district in his province, since the outbreak of the trouble in Hanyan, he believes that his troops together with the co-operation of the Chenhuan troops will be able to suppress it. If the Central Government should send him three more Brigades, he will instruct General Kuan Chieh-shu to detach from his Brigade one regiment to accompany the expedition. He further requests that these Brigades be sufficiently supplied with arms and ammunition for the expedition. General Chen has been communicating with General Lin Tse-hou who is now at the frontier and as soon as the Central Government decides to attack the rebels in Shensi from Shensi, General Kuan will be instructed to advance with his regiment.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Brig.-General Casson.

Colonel (Temp. Brig. Gen.) H. G. Casson, O. M. G., who commanded the South Wales Borderers at Tsingtau during the operations there at the outbreak of war, has been made a Companion of the Bath.

Japanese Toy-Making Industry.
According to the Hocho, Japan, in the matter of toy-making, has descended to the fatal inclination to imitate, and has gone in for "scientific" toys in which she can hardly hope to compete with foreign makers after the war. Japanese toy-makers in the past have shown how to exercise artistic taste even in the design of the cheapest toys, and it is a pity that they should neglect their one strong point.

Japanese Aviator's Successful Flights.

Mr. Goto, an aviator, who accomplished a successful flight between Tokorozawa and Osaka without alighting en route, left Osaka for Shikoku in his Morris-Farman machine. He passed over Kobe. In Shikoku he proposes to make a circular flight along the coast. Mr. Sato, another aviator, will fly in turn from Uwajima to Okayama using the same aeroplane. The distance to be covered is about 700 miles.

British Consul are Changes in Japan.

Mr. J. T. Wawn is retiring from the Japanese Consular service and his place as acting British Consul at Nagasaki has been taken by Mr. R. Boulter. Mr. Boulter's place in the British Embassy in Tokyo as Assistant Japanese Secretary is taken by Mr. W. J. Davies, hitherto Student Interpreter, Mr. E. O. Greaves, retaining the acting Vice-Consulship at Hakodate, has been temporarily attached to the Tokyo Embassy.

Obituary.
The Nagasaki Press reports the death of Mr. Carlo Floravante Ureo, an old resident of the port, who passed away at his residence after a long illness. Mr. Ureo was a native of Italy and as a young man followed the sea. He came to Nagasaki thirty or more years ago and eventually entered the commerce business, securing a good connection among visiting vessels of South European and kindred nationalities. He had nearly completed his sixty-ninth year, having been born on April 1st, 1849. He leaves a widow, a Japanese lady, and eight children.

General Botha Opposed to Conscription.

Speaking at a recruiting conference in South Africa, General Botha, while urging Afrikaners not to allow the shame of the South African units being incorporated with other units, declared his strong opposition to conscription. If conscription were introduced, he said, they would not have the men to send to Flanders, but would be obliged to recall men from Flanders to put down trouble in South Africa. Referring to the proposal to conscript British-born subjects in South Africa, General Botha said that it was impossible to introduce this class of legislation.

Shanghai Missionary Association.
The Shanghai Missionary Association held its seventh meeting of the Session in the Union Church Hall, Shanghai recently. During the social hour refreshments were provided by the Union Church Ladies' Society and several songs were sung by Mrs. A. Y. Napier, of Yangchow. The question of "The Moral Improvement of the Shanghai" was the subject of the evening. The Special Committee appointed to deal with the matter was represented by the Rev. Dr. Frank R. Wilson, I. Mason and J. A. Hall, who read papers on the subject and made some important recommendations. It is proposed to call a representative meeting and form a Committee to take up the question of the moral improvement of the Settlement. It was also decided to ask the Municipal Council to appoint a Commission to inquire into the subject of public vice in the Settlement with a view to its amelioration. There was a very large audience, a number of non-missionary visitors being present.

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BARON KUHLMANN'S BETROTHED.

Bride Who First Wedded Lord Redersdale's Son.

It is announced that Baron von Kuhlmann, the German Secretary of Foreign Affairs, is betrothed to Frau von Friedlander-Feld, who was formerly the wife of the Hon. John Mitford, the late Lord Redersdale's fourth son, and afterwards divorced. The bride-elect is the richest woman in Germany after Frau Krupp. Her father is the great Silesian mine owner. The wedding of the Hon. J. Mitford and Frau von Friedlander-Feld took place in Berlin in January, 1914, and was a brilliant social function, the festivities lasting three days. Most of the Ambassadors in Berlin and several German Cabinet Ministers and Count von Moltke were present. Magnificent dresses were a feature of the almost regal ceremony. The officiating clergyman referred to the chance which brought the young couple together during the yachting season at Kiel. The bride's fortune, as the only child of Germany's "coal king," was reputed to amount to the vast sum of £10,000,000. Her father's wedding gift was a cheque for £250,000, and her will of old Silesian lace was worth £10,000. The honeymoon was spent on the Rhine. And then, at the end of the following July, the fact was disclosed in the King's Bench Division that the young couple had separated, after only ten weeks of married life, and both the Mitfords were read in court. The matter came before the court on an application by Mr. Mitford for a writ nisi for a criminal information for an alleged libel. The application was dismissed solely on the ground of unusual procedure. In support of the application an affidavit was put in by Mr. Mitford, in which he said that he and his wife were perfectly happy, and that no difference arose between them. They returned to Berlin after their honeymoon, and on May 1st his wife became unwell and went to a sanatorium in Baden Baden.

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APPLICATION has been made to the Directors of this Company to issue to Walter Douglas Graham of Hongkong (deceased) a duplicate Certificate of sixty shares in the Company or other Certificates in lieu thereof upon the statement that the original Certificate No. 1919 for shares numbered 28775/28834 and dated 11th January 1909 has been lost or destroyed. AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claims or representation in respect of such original Certificate is made to the Directors they will proceed to deal with such application for a Certificate.

M. MANUK, Secretary.

Dated 4th day of April, 1918.

PUBLIC WORKS
DEPARTMENT
MACAO.

Notification.

IT is hereby notified that during two months, counting from the date of publication of this notification in the "Boletim Oficial," tenders for "Study of Water Supply" in this Colony will be received. The tenders addressed to the Council of Administration of Public Works must be received in this Department within the above specified time.

The conditions of the work are open for inspection in the Portuguese Consulate on all week days.
Public Works Department,
Macao, 5th April, 1918.
The Engineer Director,
Felix de Melo

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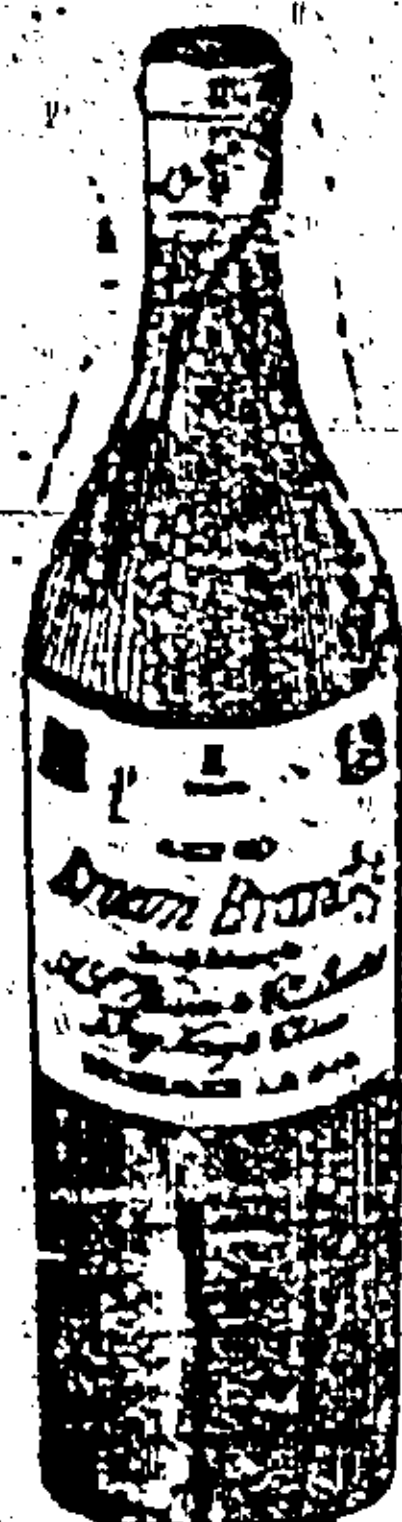
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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1918.

WHAT GERMAN KULTUR LEADS TO.

In a recent issue we pointed out that despite all that had been heard regarding Germany's kultur and of the fine motives that had animated the Germans in their conduct of the war, no one was in the slightest deceived, and, consequently, it was not surprising that facts should soon be forthcoming of what appears to be nothing more nor less than widespread corruption throughout Germany during the war. Herr Thyssen's pamphlet, to which we referred, gave a clear insight into what was taking place in the immaculate Fatherland, and now from other sources much more to the same effect is known. The integrity of the ordinary German has not stood the test of war. This first came under notice with regard to the food supply: the growing complaints of thefts of foodstuffs, till even crops and cattle in the fields had to be guarded, and the virtual break-down of the food regulations owing to the prevalence of illicit trade, encouraged by producers holding back supplies. The Neukölln memorial made this state of things patent to the whole world. Then came the remark of the Prussian Finance Minister, Herr Hergt, a man who achieved notoriety by his declaration that the American army could never reach France, as it could neither fly nor swim. He said, on January 17th in the Landtag, that the national morality had deteriorated owing to the war, "but what does that signify when we look upon the brilliant military situation created by the unequalled deeds of heroism of our army and navy." This statement was seized on in the debate of the 19th by Dr. Mehnert, who made it the occasion of some vehement remarks on the decline of German business morality. He said that great State institutions like the Post Office had become converted into dens of thieves; all the commandments of morality, as well as the provisions of the Penal Code, had been trampled under foot by insatiable avarice. The rascals who by their usury would devour the last marrow in the bones of the starving masses in order to fill their pockets laughed at moral indignation. Worst of all, however, was it that a Minister should think the evil unimportant compared with the deeds of the army. "The moral deterioration of a people's body by deceit, theft, and swindle can never be glossed over by martial glory," Mehnert is a well-known historian; but he is also an Independent Socialist; and his rather rhetorical speech, had it stood alone, might have been discounted on that ground.

But this debate opened the flood-gates; and papers of all parties are talking about the condition of things in Germany. A thoroughly Jinggo war paper, the *Deutsche Zeitung*, wrote that German officialdom of all classes was in danger of losing its good name. One cannot, it said, hand in luggage without fearing that it will be stolen. The German post office has become very unsafe. There is hardly, it says, such a thing as an honest business man left in Germany. "Pillaging is flourishing more than ever. Every German is forced to become a dishonest underhand trader (Schleichhändler)." The entire German people, from top to bottom, is soiled with dishonesty, so that judges in court refuse to dispense justice because they know that they themselves are guilty." The *Leipziger Neues Nachrichten*, which belongs to the more Jinggo wing of the national Liberals, the party of the big industrialists, in an article entitled "The Nation's Soul in Distress," said that the most remarkable thing about Mehnert's description of the Post Office as a den of thieves was that he did not immediately encounter universal and indignant contradiction. But the fact is, that the insecurity of the postal and railway traffic is quite unprecedented. No parcel and no luggage is protected from disappearance or robbery. And the merchants are as bad as the officials. "The position of the honorable merchant no longer exists, because in the present circumstances there can be no such thing."

And this is the culture that was to "heal the world"; this is the effect of that war which "exalts the spirit" and "preserves men from racialism and rottenness." The German "hero" has been tried by fire, and comes out of it not even a particularly good or worthy man. It is the bankruptcy of the German war philosophy, the explosion of the legend of a German devoted to its duties. In 1915 Germans boasted that they alone had the souls of heroes; in 1918 they confess that they have not even the souls of honest tradesmen.

The Obnoxious Hun.

From Shanghai we hear complaints from many people with regard to the presence of Germans at various health resorts. In Hongkong we are happily not troubled with the Kaiser's subjects, and we hope the day will never come when we shall be. In Shanghai, however, things are different, and to have Germans walking about at large appears to be the bane of some people's lives, but, after all, there does not seem to be any reason why much worry should be shown on the question. No sane person would disagree for a moment that it would be better for all concerned if Germans in China as a whole were interned in a place where they could do no harm, but things being as they are the only thing to be done is to curb their evil machinations so far as possible and while they have the licence to go about, absolutely to ignore their existence. When all is said and done the lot of the Hun in China is far from a happy one, and this being the case, those people whose sense of decency is outraged by the sight of them, can afford to treat them with contempt. Objections have even been raised that Germans should be allowed to listen to the band played in the gardens in Shanghai. Well, even if they do it is very small comfort for them, for they will have to face another kind of music for many years to come.

North China Floods.

There is no-one in Hongkong but will have received with satisfaction the information that the local Government generously contributed a further sum of \$50,000 for the relief of the suffering caused by the floods in North China. The terrible tales which we occasionally hear of the awful suffering which has been brought about by the floods, are enough to move anyone to sympathy, and it is pleasant to reflect that notwithstanding the fact that Hongkong is so far removed from the devastated area, we can still be generous to those who have suffered, and are suffering, so terribly. The accounts we hear of what the unfortunate people have been called upon to bear are heart-breaking in the extreme. Thousands are without food or shelter, fuel is scarcely obtainable, but what is worse is that there are no prospects of a better state of affairs in the near future. The land is all under water, crops have been ruined and no-one knows when the farmers will again be able to grow their rice. Hongkong should have a feeling of satisfaction that it is helping, even though this help is but small, in alleviating the suffering to some extent of the stricken people in North China.

Careless Chinese.

The danger which is run from careless Chinese who, with little thought, set fire to the grass on the hillsides was illustrated last week when several Chinese were brought before Mr. Wood at the Magistracy and fined \$10. The plea is that of stern measures are not put in force to impress upon the minds of certain Chinese that they will have to pay dearly for criminal conduct of this nature. Apparently they think it sufficient to say that they have been worshipping at their ancestors' graves, and that they did not intend to do any harm. In view of the fact that these hillsides are so very common, and are becoming increasingly so, it seems high time the authorities took steps to prevent the burning of grass on the hillsides during the dry weather. If a certain type of Chinese will not take care, then they must be made to suffer. They have done little to make the Colony what it is in respect to the cultivation of trees, etc., that they can be allowed to destroy them with impunity. We know only too well that if some of their way, there would not be a tree or a shrub or a blade of grass in the Colony in a month. The only thing to do is to make them pay heavily out of their pockets, or, better still, send them to goal without the option of a fine.

DAY BY DAY.

Men and Pigs are useless when they lose their heads.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the birthday anniversary of General Sir A. G. Murray, born in 1860.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$1.14.

Peak Sunday School.
The last Sunday School will be held in the Peak School to-morrow at 4.30 p.m.

New Architects.
The names of Mr. Ugo Gonella, Mr. Clarence A. Osburn, and Mr. Carlos Henrique de Sena Fernandes Basto, have been added to the list of authorized architects.

Valuation Lists.
It is notified in the Government Gazette that the Valuation Lists for the Colony for 1918/19, will be open to inspection at the Treasury for twenty-one days commencing on April 28.

Lecture.
The Rev. Fr. T. Vander Schueren, S.J., of St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, has kindly consented to give a lecture in the Catholic Union Club Hall on Monday, 22nd April at 6 p.m. All Catholics (adies included) are cordially invited to attend.

Quarantine Restriction at Ningpo.

It is notified in the Government Gazette that information has been received from H.B.M. Consul at Ningpo to the effect that quarantine has been imposed on all vessels arriving from Hongkong.

Companies Struck off.
It is announced in the Government Gazette that the names of the Lun Fat Shing Yarn Company, Limited, and the name of the Hongkong and Kowloon Garages Company, Limited, has been struck off the Register.

Sale of Crown Land.
It is announced that a sale of Crown Land will take place at the Public Works Department on Monday, April 29, at three o'clock, the land being Kowloon L.L. No. 1358. The plot is 380 square feet, the annual Crown Rent being \$4. The upset price is \$152.

Bishop of Victoria.
The Bishop of Victoria returned to the Colony yesterday evening from Shanghai, where he has been taking part in the Synod of the Church of China. He will preach at St. John's Cathedral to-morrow morning. The collections at the services will be for the North China Flood Relief Fund.

Trouble Between Chinese Workmen.
Four Chinese were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with unlawfully wounding three other men who are present in hospital. Inspector Gordon said there had apparently been some trouble between the lighter-men and launchmen, and it came to a head last night. The case was adjourned, bail being fixed at \$100 in each case.

NEW MAGISTRATES.

Twenty-Six Appointments.

It is announced in the Government Gazette that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Justices of the Peace for the Colony of Hongkong:—

William Adamson, Edward Lewis Adams, Robert Baker, Charles Edward Hartnell Beavis, Francis Balmer Lyon Bowley, Hugh Frank Campbell, Thomas Dillin, Edgar Davidson, Herbert Johnson Gadge, Edward James Gist, John Scott Harston, George Andrew Hastings, Charles Alexander Hooper, Ho Wing, Henry Thomas Jackson, Charles Balmer Johnson, Robert Horne Kotewall, Herbert William Looker, Stuart George Newall, William Nicholson, Adso Maria de Lencastre Soares, Matthew John Donnan Stephens, Mervanji Pallonji Telati, Burton Tanner, Sen Wan Tao, and Charles David Wilkinson.

The name of Mr. George Macdonald Young is restored to the list of non-official Justices and the name of Mr. Wilfred Vincent Miller Koch is transferred from the list of official Justices to the list of non-official Justices.

SCHOOL SPORTS.

Yesterday's Event at Happy Valley.

There was a very large attendance at Happy Valley yesterday afternoon, when the annual athletic sports of the Hongkong Schools were held. As in former years newly all the schools in the Colony competed, and the racing was exceptionally keen.

The Team Race was a very well-run event and it was only by the narrowest margin that St. Joseph's College won. The Senior Championship was secured by a Queen's College boy, Ng Chan ching, he getting fourteen points out of a possible twenty. The Junior Championship was awarded to Ko Wen Hap and Ramjahn, both having tied for second place, the winner of the most points, L. Xavier of St. Joseph's College, being over age.

The afternoon proved extremely fine, and enjoyment of the gathering was added to by the presence of the band of the 18th Infantry.

The results were as follows:—
Long Jump.—1, Ng Chan Ching; 2, Wong Kwai In; 3, O. Chan. Distance: 17 feet 9 inches.

100 Yards.—1, L. Xavier; 2, A. Ramjahn; 3, Ko Wen Hap. Time: 11.2.5 sec.

100 Yards.—1, A. Rahmin; 2, Ng Chan Ching; 3, Tsai Hak Han. Time: 11.5 sec.

120 Yards Hurdle (under 4 feet 8 inches).—1, Y. Floral; 2, J. Goldborough; 3, Edward Zimmerman.

440 Yards (Chinese).—1, Leung O Sang; 2, Mok Ying Kwai; 3, Lai Tak.

High Jump (Junior).—1, Ko Wen Hap; 2, A. Ramjahn. Height: 4 feet 8 inches.

300 Yards.—1, Tsai Hak Han; 2, A. Rahmin; 3, Ng Chan Ching. Time: 35 sec.

One Mile (Cyle).—1, O. Chan; 2, D. Ramjahn; 3, Wong Cheuk Poi. Time: 3 min. 13 sec.

Half Mile.—1, B. A. Hyder; 2, G. A. Hyder; 3, C. Mackenzie. Time: 2 min. 18.5 sec.

100 Yards (British under 10 years).—1, J. Goldborough; 2, E. Goldborough; 3, Robert Leach.

220 Yards.—1, L. Xavier; 2, A. Ramjahn; 3, Ko Wen Hap. Time: 20 sec.

120 Yards Hurdle (Chinese Junior).—1, Chung K-wok Ping; 2, Lam Yuk Ying; 3, Chan Yang Sam.

High Jump.—1, Ng Chan Ching; 2, Kwok Pok King. Height: 5 feet 1 inch.

100 Yards (Girls under 10 years).—1, Ruby Chue; 2, Daisy Brown.

100 Yards (Girls over 10 years).—1, Ruby Young; 2, Dorothy Pile.

120 Yards Hurdle.—1, Ko Wen Hap; 2, L. Xavier; 3, A. Ramjahn. Time: 17.4 sec.

120 Yards Hurdle.—1, S. A. M. S. pher; 2, Kwok Pok King; 3, G. Miller. Time: 17 sec.

100 Yards Skipping.—1, Ruby Young; 2, Rosebud Young; 3, Hannah Solomon.

300 Yards (Chinese).—1, Tsai Hak Han; 2, Leung O Sang; 3, Leung Kit Chui. Time: 34 sec.

50 Yards (Boys).—1, J. C. Buoy; 2, Hamed; 3, G. Chui.

Sack Race.—1, Leung Wai Shik; 2, Sang In Tak; 3, Ko King Fan.

220 Yards (British).—1, A. E. Simmons; 2, G. A. Jack; 3, A. C. Gage.

100 Yards (Girls).—1, Mabel Blackman; 2, Agnes Dillon.

440 Yards.—1, G. A. Hyder; 2, C. Mackenzie; 3, Obae Kwong Yan. Time: 54.2.5 sec.

Seven Furlongs.—1, W. A. Hyder; 2, E. Haroon.

Three Furlongs.—1, Leung O Sang and Ko King Fan; 2, D. Hong Ning and Lai Chan Hong.

HONGKONG TRADE.

Chamber of Commerce Report.

The fortnightly Price Current and Market Report, issued by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, under date of April 19, states:—

Canton Silk.—Messrs Herbert Don's Circular:—Stock 5,000 Bales. On account of The Osaka Shosen Kaisha placing on the berth their steamer "Luxon Maru" to Marilla and apiece to the extent of 1000 to 1200 tons by her being allotted to silk shippers in Canton, our market has been very active for Lyons. 3000 bales Long Reels changed hands during the fortnight under review. For America a fair business was done also. The total settlement for both markets being 3700 bales more or less, a record since the present season began. Exchange has advanced about 4 per cent, since our last quotations and it is very firm at the close. Waste.—1, very quiet and it is quoted lower with no prospect of business.

Cotton yarn.—A few transactions were put through at a slight decline, but latterly the heavy slump in the price of cotton at New York affected our market adversely and we close weak with nothing doing. Quotation are:—No. 10 at \$180/212. No. 12 at \$193/215. No. 16 at \$225/232. No. 20 at \$247/262. Arrivals 1,000 bales. Sales 1,500 bales. Statements nil. Unsold stock 5,600 bales. Bargains 13,000 bales.

Woolens.—Nothing doing. Raw Cottons.—A slightly easier tone prevails. Quotations are \$58/88 for Indian and \$57/88 for China descriptions.

Metals.—Quiet market is to be reported; with practically no new business reported. A small sale of steel rods has been fixed at \$11.75 per cwt.

Flour Market Report.—Stock: About 130,000 sacks. Quotations: Japanese 2nd Patent \$3.63, Japanese 3rd Patent \$3.55, Japanese Straight \$3.65, Shanghai Flour \$3.70, Australian No. 1 \$3.76, Australian No. 2 \$3.63.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY FUND.

The Committee beg to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of the undernoted donations.

Further amounts will be gratefully received by the Hon. Treasurer, c/o Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

Balance as per last statement.	\$2,674.80
Mr. and Mrs. G. Piercy	100.00
Sir C. P. Chater, O.M.G.	250.00
"U. O. G."	100.00
Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock K.C.	200.00
Mr. E. J. M. R. de Souza	100.00
"Mint Jalip"	14.50
Total	\$3,439.30

J. H. RAMSAY,
Hon. Treasurer,
Hongkong St. George's Day Fund,
19th April 1918.

O.M.G., who was thanked on the occasion of Mr. A. Hughes.

The Officials of the meeting were as follows:—
Working Committee.—R. V. Bro. Alphonsus, Messrs. E. A. Britton, F. J. Edwards, T. E. Ford, D. Forrest, J. O. Fletcher, A. Hughes, G. A. Hewitt, B. James, Bomb, Jones, S. B. Leung, T. Thompson, Staff Sgt. Wain.
Lecture Committee.—Messrs. R. J. Birbeck, A. H. Orrok, Rev. W. T. Featherstone, Mr. A. Morris.
Competitors' Committee.—Messrs. F. A. Britton and J. O. Fletcher.

Handicappers.—Messrs. J. Rolston and H. Sykes.
Clerks of the Course.—Messrs. L. Foster, W. L. Handyside, J. Rolston, H. W. Bay.
Starters.—Messrs. F. A. Britton, J. O. Fletcher and H. Sykes.
Judges.—Messrs. R. E. O. Bird, E. J. Edwards, J. Gallagher, Harcourt, G. A. Hewitt, B. James, Y. P. Law, S. B. Leung, F. G. Nightingale, V. Partington, Rev. Bro. Paul, Mr. T. Pugh, Rev. O. B. Shann, Mr. B. Tanner.
Official Timekeepers.—Messrs. W. Kay and F. M. Mohler.
Mr. A. Hughes and Mr. T. F. Ford discharged the duties of Hon. Secretaries.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The little yacht *Ossau*, in which Robert Louis Stevenson sailed to the South Seas from San Francisco in quest of health nearly 30 years ago, is being rejuvenated for coastwise trading for the Pacific. The craft, which was originally built for racing in Californian waters, has had an eventful career. She is a topsail schooner, 85ft. long and of 70 tons burden, has graceful lines, behaves well under sail and still has life, although time and hard usage have made her a very different boat from what she was when Stevenson chartered her for his voyage to Samoa. About a decade ago she was laid up at Victoria, B.C., and three years later was pressed into service long enough to transport a cargo of junk to Vancouver. She has lately been used as a training ship for a band of Boy Scouts.

The following is from the New York *Evening Post*:—"With what soothing delicacy and almost physiologically knowledge of the nervous system Representative Sherwood rose in the House recently and proceeded, in the midst of trade boycotts, department investigations, and cotton production, to make a speech about the Horse! When dissenica is firing high in Congress, some far-fetched statesman should offer his overwrought colleagues the sedative effect of 'The Place of the Apple in History,' 'Origin and Rise of the Ultra Violet Ray,' and 'Use of Old Umbrella Tassels in a Pompadour Room.' Had a gallant Representative hastily jumped up and spoken of 'The Haunts of the San-Angel Humming-Bird' just before Miss Rankin staggered down the aisle, history might have had a different tale to tell of the emotionalism of the first woman in Congress. A Senator and a Representative, noted for harmonious neckties and languid bearing, should be elected regularly for the sole purpose of speaking on the Horse before each investigating committee."

There is authentic information that the new German tobacco is a compound of dried hops, mint, verbena, fennel, wild oats, heather, and burdock, colored with extract of elderberries, fruit skins, and Pernambuco wool. The ingenuity of the Germans in devising new and horrible poison gases is amply accounted for.

The attempt of a "pacifist" member of Parliament to suggest doubts of the practical patriotism of the newspapers is likely to prove a boomerang, says the *Times*. The Press as a whole has been singularly reticent about its contribution to the fighting ranks, but there is probably no profession certainly no profession with the same direct service of its own to render to the national cause—which has so completely demanded itself of men of military age. So far as the *Times* is concerned, the following figures, which are no longer complete, may give some idea of the sacrifices made. Up to June, 1917, when the list was last revised, 48 members of the Staff were serving with commissions and 455 in the ranks, making a total of 503. Five of these officers had been decorated for service in the field and several others mentioned in dispatches. Twenty-four deaths had occurred in action, and 83 casualties had been reported altogether. This record may be exceptional, but there is no reason to suppose that newspapers generally would not welcome comparison with any other business.

The making of a novelist:—How should one start a first novel? Shall I be original and wait for my children to see the book among the 6 best seller or shall I stick to the approved methods, and, if so, which method? Would you begin along this line:—"When the red glow of the morning sun scattered shimmering diamonds among the dew-drenched grass blades, and long before I had had my breakfast, a solitary horse-woman was seen topping the rise of the hill, etc., or, would it be advisable to follow the shock method popular on the Western front, say something like this:—"Half exorcised the Doberman?"

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

Admiral Von Capelle's Views.

Amsterdam, April 18.
The Minister of the Navy, Von Capelle, speaking in the Reichstag, after condemning the Allied "robbery" of Dutch ships, expressed satisfaction at the results of submarine warfare. Whether the position of the Allies would improve or deteriorate would depend on their military achievements and the replacement of sunken ships. He denied the unwillingness of submarine crews to put to sea and affirmed that the statements that the losses of submarines were extraordinarily heavy were greatly exaggerated. He asserted that the new construction of submarines was surpassing the losses. Submarines both in quantity and quality were rising. Whether Britain could continue naval war with any prospects of success depended on whether shipbuilding surpassed losses.
He declared that any doubt as to the final success of submarine warfare was unjustified. (Cheers). He admitted that anti-submarine measures had attained a certain success, but not a decisive success. He alleged there was a scarcity of steel in England which would be increased. He concluded by asserting that the United States would never participate largely in the war owing to the shortage of shipping which governed America's effort.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

Allied Air Successes.

London, April 18.
An Italian official message says: We successfully raided a post in the Vallarsa sector. Italian and British aviators brought down sixteen aeroplanes yesterday.

THE AIR MINISTRY.

Reasons for Recent Resignations.

London, April 18.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the War Cabinet had considered the differences of policy between Lieut. Col. Trenchard and Lord Rothermere before the former's resignation was accepted. The question could not be discussed publicly.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that Lieut. General Sir David Henderson, Vice-President of the Air Council, had tendered his resignation on the ground that he would be unable to work with the new Chief of the Air Staff.

THE NEW WAR SECRETARY.

How France Regards Lord Milner's Appointment.

Paris, April 18.
The press regards Lord Milner's appointment as an indication of the British Cabinet's intention to pursue the war in the most intensive manner. The papers dwell on Lord Milner's hearty support of measures conducive to the closest Anglo-French military co-operation.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

Guard of Honour.

The Corps will provide a Guard of Honour to receive H. E. The Governor at the Theatre Royal on Tuesday, the 23rd inst. Fall in at the Chinese Y. M. C. A. Mess Quarters at 7.45 p.m. Dress—helmets, belts, shorts, puttees.

No: 2 V.A.D.

Thursday, April 25th, 8 p.m. Buses and Stroller Driv.

No: 3 V.A.D.

Promotions.

The following promotions are made, subject to the approval of Major-General J. O. Dalton, United Commissioner.

Private Fung Hoi-shan to be 1st Corporal.

Private Lai Hin-kan to be 1st Corporal.

Private Ng Wing-yan to be 1st Corporal.

Monday, April 22nd.—1.15 p.m. Messing Class.

Tuesday, April 23rd.—1.15 p.m. Banding Class.

Wednesday, April 24th.—2.30 p.m. Band Practice.

Thursday, April 25th.—1.15 p.m. Messing Class.

Friday, April 26th.—1.15 p.m. Banding Class.

Saturday, April 27th.—2.30 p.m. Band Practice.

Squad & Stroller Driv (Trained Members).

No: 4 V.A.D.

"A" & "B" SECTIONS.

Monday, April 22nd.—1.20 p.m. First Aid Class. 4.15 p.m. First Aid Class.

Tuesday, April 23rd.—1.20 p.m. First Aid Class. 4.15 p.m. First Aid Class.

"A" SECTION.

Wednesday, April 24th.—2.30 p.m. First Aid Examination, Chung Wan Hospital (2nd Year Members only).

"B" SECTION.

Thursday, April 25th.—5.30 p.m. First Aid Examination, Chung Wan Hospital (2nd Year Members only).

S. E. RALPHS.

Director Genl. is Charge of District.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1918.

1893.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending April 26, 1893.)

The Dollar.

April 21—"The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/6."

Japan's Aristocracy.

April 12—"Democratic Japan is advancing with giant stride—backwards. According to an official return recently issued there are now 11 dukes, 30 marquises, 84 counts, 257 viccounts, 118 barons, 6 non-titled peers, and one peeress in that country and they are still being made by the score. Dukesdoms in the Land of the rising Sun will soon be as numerous as are Colonels in Kentucky."

What Hongkong Was Waiting For.

April 21—"The 'Grill Room,' which opens to-morrow, is exactly what Hongkong has been waiting for a very long time, and the wonder is that until now nobody has ever made a proper attempt to open out in this line. The building (at the corner of Queen's Road, Icehouse Lane and Duddell Street) has been admirably arranged by Mr. Thomas, the popular and experienced caterer, who will personally superintend the cuisine, and it need hardly be said that in such capable hands there can be little found wanting. The 'Grill Room' will make a special feature of serving 'snacks' to order, promptly and tastefully; regular meals will be supplied by arrangement, and ladies, globe-trotters, and all who prefer something less public and more convenient than a hotel, will, we feel sure, be perfectly satisfied at the 'Grill Room.'"

Hongkong's Judges.

April 22—"An upright Judge needn't be ashamed of his sentences even in the presence of the strictest grammarian. Very true! but we have had at least one judge in Hongkong whose upright sentences, where personal prejudices were involved, were on a par with their grammatical inaccuracies. Those who run may read."

The Noisy Germans.

April 22—"At the Magistrate's to-day, before Mr. H. E. Wade, the police, prosecuted a Chinaman for making a noise at his house in Wellington Street in the small hours of this morning, half an hour after midnight, while enjoying the game of Chai-chai. Defendant was fined \$2. Now, we went to see three energetic policemen start on the German Club, from which only too often, emanate hideous din up to two and three o'clock in morning."

Hongkong's Water Supply.

April 24—"It is notified that the Peak and Hill districts will only be supplied with water daily from 7 to 10 a.m. until further notice. Meantime residents in Wa-in-fong, who have to pay their water as well as anybody, do not get a drop at any time in the 24 hours. When the Great British Public finds itself thus shamefully chivalled out of huge sums of money with little or no return, it usually wants to kick somebody very hard. Who is there now at hand to transfuse with the responsibility of this water supply? Who will come forward to be kicked?"

A Suggestion.

April 28—"Now that the pleasant summer evenings are beginning to draw out large numbers of residents to hear the excellent band of the Shropshire Regiment playing in the barrack square and at the Officers' Mess, we beg to suggest that somebody might confer a very great boon on the public by placing rests at convenient and unobtrusive spots, say, under the trees on the east side of Murray Road, or somewhere in the vicinity. When the officers of the regiment provide such a pleasant and popular entertainment surely the community could afford the means to enjoy it."

A Hongkong Cause Celebre.

April 27—"In the cause celebre Fraser-Smith versus Whitehead and others (Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club) judgment will be delivered by His Honour Chief Justice Fielding Clarke on Monday the 1st proximo at 10.30 a.m."

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

SAUSAGES. SAUSAGES.

A Variety to suit all tastes

OXFORD SAUSAGES.
CAMBRIDGE "
PORK "
BEEF "

&c.

LIVER SAUSAGES.
BOLOGNE, HEAD CHEESE.
BLACK PUDDING.
WHITE "

&c.

&c.

SPILLS.

Don't do your bit only, do your utmost
for War Charities—by buying Spills.

CHAMPAGNE



JACQUESSON

As originally supplied to NAPOLEON The Great.
The fine quality of the wine will at once commend it to the most critical.
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA:

H. RUTTONJEE & SON, 16, QUEEN'S ROAD.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

THE TOMBOLA

The drawing of prizes will take place at the City Hall at 4 p.m. on Monday the 22nd April and the Public is invited to attend.

The number of prizes won by Spill numbers will be advertised after the Drawing.

Holders of Spill numbers are requested to claim their prizes at the TOMBOLA STORE, Queen's Road, (next door to the Astor House Hotel) between the hours of 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. from the 23rd to the 30th April.

ASSAULTING A RICKSHA COOLIE.

A ricksha coolie was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with assaulting a private ricksha coolie in the employ of Mrs. Smith of 5, Lyemua Valley, Kowloon, in order to prevent him from working for his mistress.

Complainant said that yesterday he was pulling his ricksha when defendant went up to him and struck him. Defendant had worked for Mrs. Smith for six days and then he had left. Defendant said to him "Don't work for her. We are boycotting her and if you work for her I will kill you some day." Defendant wished him to ask his mistress for the six days wages. Witness did so but his mistress would not pay the money and when he told defendant, defendant struck him. Defendant said he had left the service of Mrs. Smith because he received his wages so late. He did not strike complainant; he only demanded that he should ask his mistress for the money. The Worship sent defendant to prison for six weeks, hard labour.

G. R.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.
IT IS HEREBY notified that the Valuation Lists for the Colony for 1918-1919 will be open to inspection at the Treasury for twenty-one days commencing on FRIDAY, the 26th April, 1918.

CLAUDE SEVERN,
Colonial Secretary.
Hongkong, 19th April, 1918.

ORGAN RECITAL

by
MR. E. J. CHAPMAN
on
MONDAY 22nd inst. at 6 p.m.
Vocalist.

MRS. A. G. GORDON.
UNION CHURCH
Kennedy Road.

Collection in aid of Organ Fund.

"ARROW" DRESS SHIRTS.



The close tucked fronts have a very smart appearance and being without starch make the most comfortable shirt for Dinner or Theatre wear. Stocked in all sizes by

MACKINTOSH

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,
16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 29.

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FOR THE
TENNIS SEASON.

We have just received for the coming season a well assorted stock of

SHIRTS IN
TAFFETA, FLANNEL,
CELLULAR AND MATT.

SWEATERS
IN ALL SHAPES.

MUFFLERS, SHOES, SOCKS etc.

TROUSERS
IN CASHMERE or FLANNEL
\$12.00 TO \$16.00

NEW COLUMBIA DANCE RECORDS.

A 5914 It's not your Nationality, it's You, Too! Every little While...
A 5947 Songs of the Night...
A 5947 Yearning for You...
A 5650 When my Ship comes In...
A 5929 Charming...
A 5932 A Dream...
A 5932 Kerry Mills...
A 5932 Rain Bow...
One Step
Earn Dance
Gavotte.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL. 1322.

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A Fresh Consignment
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BURGOYNE'S SPECIALLY

SELECTED BURGUNDY RESERVE

RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FRATERNITY.

Burgundy Reserve per case 12 qts. duty paid 24.00

Ciaret Reserve 12 qts. 24.00

24 qts. 26.00

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TEL. NO. 135. Wine Merchants Hongkong

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SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

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SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

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P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.SUMMER VACATION
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BRITISH COLUMBIA
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CANADIAN ROCKIES

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—REGULAR SAILINGS TO VANCOUVER ON OR ABOUT—

Empress of Russia May 9th

Empress of Japan May 22nd

Monteagle

Empress of Asia June 6th

Empress of Russia July 4th

Empress of Japan July 17th

Empress of Asia Aug. 1st

Monteagle

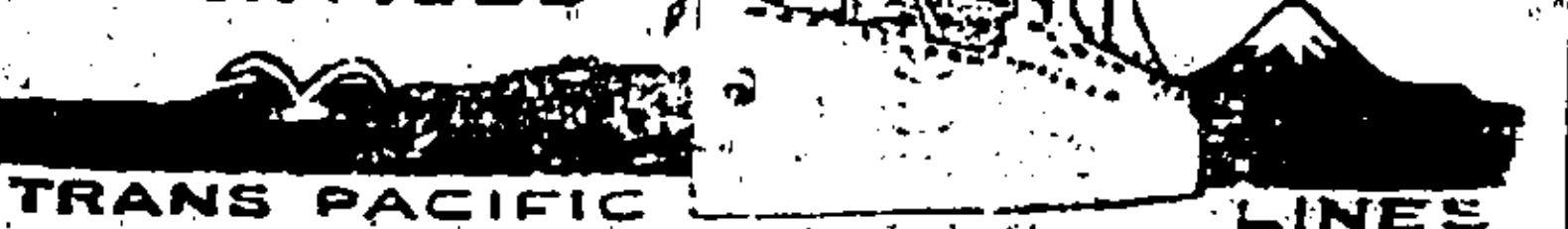
Empress of Russia Aug. 29th

Empress of Japan Sept. 11th

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United States also to Europe and West India apply to:

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EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.

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14,000 tons Each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,

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THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

s.s. "VENEZUELA" Apr. 24th.

s.s. "ECUADOR" May 22nd.

s.s. "COLOMBIA" June 19th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special rates is given to the cruise, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Kaga Maru T. 12,500	FRI, 26th Apr. at 11 a.m.
	*Hirano Maru T. 16,000	THURS, 9th May, at 11 a.m.
	*Aki Maru T. 12,500	SUN, 21st Apr., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Tango Maru T. 13,500	SAT, 18th, May at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	*Bomabay Maru T. 8,000	FRIDAY, 26th Apr.
	*Ceylon Maru T. 10,000	MONDAY, 29th, Apr.

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOABAY & CAPE TOWN.
MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBANGARA, THURSDAY 1st, TOYERVILLE, BRISBANE, ADELAIDE.
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Next sailings from Hongkong.

* Suwa Maru WED, 15th May, at 11 a.m.

Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

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FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

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KOREA MARU	12,000	24th May
SIBERIA MARU	12,000	5th June
TERO MARU	12,000	29th June

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HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIKA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

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KIYU MARU	11,000	Early July
ANYO MARU	12,000	Early September

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Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken on through bills of lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

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JUNE 21 & AUGUST 31, 1918.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To	Sailings
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	21st Apr. at daylight	
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Hupei	21st Apr. at noon	
SHANGHAI	Kailong	21st Apr. at noon	
NEWCHANG	Hwah Kuei	22nd Apr. at noon	
SHANGHAI	Suyang	23rd Apr. at 3 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	25th Apr. at 3 p.m.	

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

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Hongkong April 19, 1918.

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Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
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Regular Service of Fast, High-Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
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Halihong... J. W. Evans ... FRI, 26th Apr. at noon.

Haitan ... A. E. Hodgins ... TUES, 30th Apr. at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near

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For Freight and Passage, apply to

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General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
TIENTSIN via W'wei	Chipshing	Tues., 23rd Apr. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Wed., 24th Apr. at d'light
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Wed., 24th Apr. at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Laisang	Thur., 25th Apr. at d'light
MANILA	Yuehsang	Fri., 26th Apr. at 3 p.m.
CALCUTTA	Loongsang	Fri., 3rd May at 3 p.m.

Steamers from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. When steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at P'oot. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Canton and Shanghai via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at ... when indicated.

BORNED LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Siam by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of lading for Kadi, Jasselin, Labuan, Ternau and Lahad Duns.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at W'wei and Canton.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Pillars Bank on Concrete Ships.

The remarkably rapid development in the construction of ferro-concrete ships has made it necessary of the Board of Trade to take official cognizance of the new method of construction and issue rules for the planning of the hull and the supervision of the general structural strength of such vessels. Even at Shanghai, ferro-concrete building has commenced and there is now under construction at one of the local docks a concrete vessel of about 600-tonne the pouring of which was concluded last month and preparations are being made to build, both locally and in Hongkong, several vessels of larger size. It has therefore, become necessary for the Board of Trade to make arrangements for the surveying of the vessels and the assignment of a loadline and the Marine Department of the Board of Trade has issued the following preliminary instructions for the information of builders and owners of sea-going ferro-concrete ships—and for the guidance of the Board's surveyors in dealing with such craft. These vessels will require to comply with the requirements of the Merchant Shipping Acts. All vessels which proceed to sea, except sailing vessels and dumb barges under 80 tons register, solely employed in the coasting trade, must be marked with a loadline as required by Section 438 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894, and Section 7 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1906. The position of the loadline is regulated by the requirements of the Tables of Freeboard (1909), and depends on the strength of the hull. In order that the Authority to whom application will be made for the assignment of a loadline may be fully informed of the structural arrangements upon which the strength of the hull of a ferro-concrete ship depends, full information as to the intended arrangements must be supplied by the builder to that Authority, and the vessel must be built under the inspection of the Surveyors of that Authority. The builders of such vessels should accordingly make application for the assignment of a loadline as soon as possible, and in any case before construction is commenced, either to Lloyd's Register of Shipping, the British Corporation Registry, the Bureau Veritas, or to the Board of Trade. The application should be accompanied by detailed calculations of the strength of the vessel, drawings showing the construction of the vessel and arrangements of reinforcements in detail, and a general specification of the materials to be used and the method of construction to be followed. Board of Trade Surveyors are instructed to bring this circular to the notice of all persons building or proposing to build ferro-concrete ships, and also to advise the Principal Ship Surveyors as soon as possible when ever preparations for the construction of such vessels are brought to their notice. When an application for assignment of a loadline has been received, the Surveyors are to examine a close inspection of the construction of the hull in all its stages, and very full reports should be forwarded to the Board in the manner in which the work has been carried out in each case. The loadline disc, and the marks in connection therewith, are to be permanently marked on a steel plate 3 1/2 in. by 18 in. embedded in the concrete hull, with the outside and suitably secured. If application for assignment of a loadline to an unclassified vessel is made to the Board of Trade, a special fee of 25 will be payable in addition to the prescribed fee for loadline survey in the case of a steel or wood vessel.

The Penang Census.

On the 27th of last month a Bangkok firm despatched a cable asking a quotation for shipping. Presently the message was repeated back from Penang to Bangkok because "Bangkok" could not be found in the O.D. and must be explained. The firm replied to the Telegraph Office that "Bangkok" is a recognised name in the East and everywhere else, and that it means "rice". To this the Telegraph Office said it was a Malay expression, and to make its meaning clear to the censor in Penang, would take time, and words, and they would have to be paid for. Eventually a copy of the message was sent on four days, and the message was received in Bangkok on the 1st of May. And by that time it was the 1st of May.

HOTEL LISTS.

STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT BATTLE.

French Premier's Confidence.

London, April 19.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris M. Clemenceau expresses complete confidence in the result of the military operations.

A French General's Tribute.

London, April 19.
Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, writing on April 18, says:—I have interviewed one of the foremost French Generals, who commanded the great fighting, cabled on April 7, in which three French divisions held up thirty divisions for ten days. He declared unreservedly that there was nothing disquieting in the present battle situation, but on the contrary we had every ground for confidence, both in Picardy and Flanders. The Germans would continue to fling their wearied divisions into the battle until the moment of exhaustion arrived. The course of this battle was like all others and essentially the same. Each side would continue to ply blow and counter-blow, endeavouring by weight of numbers or superior skill to find the weak points in the enemy's armour. Each was endeavouring to retain reserves sufficient to turn the scale when the decisive moment was reached. He spoke with entire confidence as regards the positions lost, announced in last night's British communiqué. He described them, after a rapid glance at the map, as one of the inevitable fluctuations of the front. He expressed unbounded faith in the British Army during the retreat across the devastated region and of two British corps which operated under him. He spoke in warmest praise of their fighting spirit, despite the tremendous battering they had received. He said the British fought like madmen. He was especially grateful for the co-operation of British artillery placed unreservedly at his disposal. He concluded by saying that the Germans were consuming divisions at the rate at which they cannot last while we used ours with painstaking economy. Nevertheless we hold the enemy.

Germans Employing Mere Boys.

London, April 19.
Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, continuing his story, the first part of which appears on Page 1, says that in the notebooks of prisoners is found entries about the reprehensible habit of the French police of always falling on his feet in the matter of positions, guns and weather. Boys soldiers are now not allowed to write home but are still allowed to receive letters. "Today I saw one written by a friend from Essen to a soldier the principal news in which was that the boys of the 1920 Class, who are now eighteen years old, have to report to the military authorities between March 15 and April 12. Youths of the 1919 Class have been captured in recent battles. It is their first appearance on the front. In France boys of this class are this month being called up for a preliminary year's training."

Increasing Allied Confidence.

London, April 19.
A special message says that German outposts have been unable to advance beyond the north side of the village of Meteren. It cannot be said that the general situation is less anxious but there is undoubtedly increasing confidence in the unity of command, the effects of which cannot fully be appreciated in these early stages of a series of great battles. There is still an expectation of a renewed German thrust at Amiens and French correspondents speak of enormous enemy concentrations between Arras and Amiens. Meanwhile enemy propaganda is sowing broadcast among the neutrals reports of depression and war weariness in the United Kingdom and the Dominions, which is strongly at variance with the real feeling here. Simultaneously the enemy is conducting a campaign of newspapers articles and speeches in Germany itself, preaching the necessity of huge indemnities from the western powers in addition to annexations.

A Comparatively Quiet Night.

London, April 19.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed the hostile attacks reported to be progressing yesterday morning to the south of Kemmel. Our artillery and machine guns broke up attacks in the evening in the same locality. The night was comparatively quiet on the whole British front, save for reciprocal artillery firing in the battle sectors. Minor enterprises at different points have yielded a few prisoners and machine guns. The remnants of six German divisions participated yesterday in unsuccessful attacks in the Givenchy-Saint Venant sector. The fighting at Givenchy, as elsewhere, ended in the complete repulse of the enemy, who, after most determined and costly assaults, only secured a limited footing at one or two points in our more advanced defences. Our artillery inflicted heavy casualties before the attacks opened. Enemy losses in the day's fighting were equally severe.

Encouraging French Report.

London, April 19.
A French communiqué says:—There is a somewhat violent reciprocal bombardment in the Castel and Mailly Rainval region. We destroyed during the night some machine gun nests on the front of yesterday's attack, in which we have taken up to the present 650 prisoners including twenty officers. We made a successful surprise attack north of Bézonnax, and brought back prisoners.

NEW FRENCH MILITARY REPRESENTATIVE.

London, April 19.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris reports that General Belin has been appointed French Representative on the Inter-Allied War Committee at Versailles in succession to General Weygand, who remains General Foch's principal collaborator.

SUCCESSFUL NAVAL ACTIVITY.

London, April 19.
The Admiralty announce:—British monitors on Wednesday night bombarded Ostend and batteries in the vicinity. Owing to the bad weather it is not yet possible to obtain accurate information as to the results. Enemy batteries replied without hitting our ships. One or two enemy destroyers yesterday morning fired in the direction of Adinkerke and then retired quickly. Our destroyers, on March 28, during a sweep of the Heligoland Bight, captured and sank three armed outposts, taking the crews prisoners, these consisting of three officers and 69 men. We suffered no casualties.

GERMAN SPOILATION IN BELGIUM.

London, April 19.
Mr. Balfour, in continuing his speech on German cruelty in Belgium, said that Belgium was among the leading European nations as regards mining and other industries and manufactures and nothing exceeded the cynicism with which the ruination of Belgian industry was carried out, inflicting a far deeper and more difficult injury to heal than the destruction of agricultural prosperity. It was the business of the Allies to remedy this gross wrong, and Britain and America would do their utmost in that connection.

STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

THE MAN-POWER BILL.

Amendment by the House of Lords.

London, April 19.
The only alteration in the Man Power Bill made by the House of Lords, which was accepted by the Government and the House of Commons, was that all men exempted after April 30, except in the case of protected industries, must join the Volunteers.

Protest Against Exclusion of Clergy.

London, April 19.
The Bishops of Lincoln, Salisbury, Gloucester and Bristol write to the Times protesting strongly against the exclusion of clergy from the Man Power Bill, affirming that the Archbishop of Canterbury's expression of regret in the House of Lords at the withdrawal of the Clause voiced the grave conclusion of the Bishops as a whole.

THE NEAR EAST CAMPAIGN.

London, April 19.

A Turkish wireless official message states:—We are approaching Kars and have occupied Tschokrukaj. We took six hundred officers and 2,500 men, together with 150 guns at Batum.

HOLLAND'S FINANCIAL PREDICAMENT.

London, April 19.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that in the Second Chamber, the Finance Minister declared that in consequence of Holland's financial position the most drastic measures were necessary. He suggested the raising of a loan of one and a half milliard florins to cover War Crisis expenditure, which had already exceeded a milliard florins. The Finance Minister hoped that the army could be partly demobilised, when the big offensive in the west was concluded and Holland's dangers were lessened.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

A Conference on Increased War Efforts.

London, April 19.

Reuter's correspondent at Simla says that the Viceroy has cancelled his tour. He is due to arrive here with Mr. Montagu when a conference will be held in connection with Mr. Lloyd George's appeal for increased war efforts.

Loyal Bengalis.

London, April 19.

Reuter's correspondent at Calcutta says that Surendranath Banerjee and other responsible Bengali leaders have notified the Viceroy of their readiness to make the fullest sacrifice to guard the sacred soil of the Motherland and Empire. They have circulated the Bengalis advocating a modified conscription for the duration of the war.

THE WITNESS FOR THE DEFENCE.

The Cast.

Booking for the two repeat performances on Thursday, 25th and Saturday 27th inst., opened yesterday morning and judging by the plans full houses are already assured.

The curtain will rise on every performance at 9.15 p.m. prompt and the audience is particularly requested to be seated by that time as the main action of the play, round which the entire story begins, takes place in the first Act.

The Play is cast as follows:—
Henry Thresh ... Mr. L. N. Leefe
Stephen Ballantyne ... Mr. W. Sinclair
Harold Hazlewood ... Mr. M. S. Northcote
Richard Hazlewood ... Mr. W. McQuade
Robert Pettifer ... Mr. H. W. Bird
Hubbard ... Mr. W. Charters
Stella Ballantyne ... Mrs. W. Logan
Mrs. Pettifer ... Mrs. Thornton
Baram Singh ... Mr. W. Charters
A. Servant ... Mr. G. McGregor
Produced by Mr. W. Sinclair.
Prompter: Mr. T. Bowen
Partington. Scenery Mr. W. A. Cornell.
Lighting: Mr. Denman Fuller.

TOMBOLA CAMOUFLAGE.

When in danger and in woe
To the Tombola let's go.
There to draw a lucky Spill
Possibly a prize as will.

Tombola Tombola little Spill
How I wonder what you will.
Are there prizes there for me
Camouflaged so carefully?

Stealing From a Beggar.

A Chinese man charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing some clothes. It was stated that defendant was arrested by a lakong, for being in unlawful possession of the clothes. He was taken to the Police Station and later a poor old woman who lived by begging and who slept outside the temple doors, reported that they had been stolen from her while she was sleeping. His Worship sent defendant to prison for a month's hard labour.

A FAIR DAUGHTER AND A GAY LOTHARIO.

A Tale of all's Well that Ends Well.

Situated close to one of the collegiate establishments with which Shanghai and its environs abound is a tuckshop, where an aged Chinese, who has seen many years' honourable service in foreign employ, spends the remaining years of his life dispensing the Chinese equivalents of ginger pop and doughnuts to the students. Amongst the children that had blessed many years of married life was a daughter on whom the old fellow doted. Some of the neighbours used to remark that he was absolutely foolish over the child and even his wife got out of patience at times. It is even possible that the daughter also became bored with the continual stream of adulation that the old man maintained. For one fine day she disappeared with the handsome young man of Hupoh.

The distracted father applied to his own authorities for assistance to recover his runaway daughter. They were very nice about it, heard his story and asked him to call on the morrow. They kept on doing this and at last, despite the fact that he lived outside the Settlement, he decided to approach the inspector of a neighbouring municipal police station. He decided to send in "an appeal for a redress," and, unable to write the document in English himself, he called in the aid of a promising young student, with the following result:—
To The Most Honourable Chief Inspector.

of—Station, E-q.

My Dear most respected Sir,—
I beg to ask your highest honourable favour, dear Sir, to extend some help to a poor and good-for-nothing servant, who earns only a few pennies a day and who lives in a thorough from hand-to-mouth fashion. Oh, my dearest Sir, my family is thoroughly ruined. I cannot live any longer, if affairs of my poor family condition is not repaired, may, if vengeance is not made for me. I myself is a poor wretched being, helpless and lonely and illiterate as well as beggarly.

I am getting much older and weaker physically as well as mentally, I am unable to do any hard and heavy work. But for the sake of keeping the wolf of starvation from my door, and for supporting my poor old wife and a few children and I myself, I have recently for a few years, opened a small tavern, in fact it can hardly be called a tavern in which I received a stranger or two, who happened to come to eat a few dishes. I have got often scolded by them if there is anything unpleasant to them. Oh, my misery is very, very great and unbearable! Oh, would that I may die soon, so that the sorrow of this world may be forgotten in the world of unknown! Oh, good gracious, what can I do, when my young daughter, the daughter whom I loved ever so dearly and sweetly, the daughter who is all the world to me, has been robbed away by a Hupoh rascal. This man has a wife, who has already got children for him. He is really unfaithful to his wife and his parents, or else I think or I may anticipate he is trying to sell away my precious daughter to some bad place, for the sake of gaining dishonest wealth. This case has been happened for a week; but still there is no hero who is kind and brave enough to help me. My wife, being a member of the weaker sex, could only sob, sob, and sob; where as I myself, being a poor man dare not and cannot take back my daughter to her legal mother, although the convict's place is pretty near my house. I have repeatedly petitioned to the magistrate; but very sorry to say—in fact very shameful to say—that owing to the itching palm habit, which is the cancer of government in China, my petition was rejected with a piece of paper, which have a lot of excuses. I know, that the foreign gentlemen are heroic in every act and speech. They are kind, hearted as well as chivalrous. They are the enlightened sons of the Western "Spirit of Chivalry" that is "the respect and kind-

MICE AND PNEUMONIA.

Rodents: Help to Win the War.

It is now possible to say that, owing to the solution of certain transportation difficulties, the United States is assured of the periodic arrival here in contingents satisfactory to the prosecution of the war of a friend of man second only to the Red Cross dog who smells out the wounded—namely, the white mouse, trained to detect the pneumococcus.

The ban on publicity says the New York Evening Post, has been withdrawn as the result of a statement made by Dr. William H. Park, of the Vassar Training Camp for Nurses, that the camp is to get 500 or more white mice for next summer's session. It forms an interesting comment on a recent statement in the Senate that America would have to win the war without them, as it took three pounds of shipping per ounce of mouse per year, in one direction only, to get the rodent to this country.

This number forms the first contingent in force to arrive at an Atlantic port in the United States since the beginning of the ruthless submarine campaign. They will be housed at the Vassar Training Camp for Nurses until the summer session begins, in preparation for which the Vassar Alumnae Recruiting Commission, having offices at 106 East 52nd Street, is enlisting a large number of workers, who are by nature most attracted to the delicate creature—student nurses, namely, from women's colleges.

The supply of the mice at the Training Camp is expected to yield serious results in the bacteriological course, where the micro-organisms that cause pneumonia are to be investigated. A mouse is inoculated with pneumococcus, and the student nurse is trained to isolate the organisms in performing an autopsy. The mouse always knows when the pneumococcus are present.

A score of applications for the camp have already been received by Prof. Herbert S. Mills, of Vassar, and arrangements have been made for classes conducted by Dr. C. E. A. Winslow, of Yale, and Dr. Anna Williams, of the New York City Health Department laboratories. It was not stated why the mice had to be white.

heartedness towards the weak and oppressed." Although I am a man of the East, I am sure, they will kindly and gladly help me to get back my precious daughter, if I will just beg and beg honestly and faithfully and earnestly. I do not want to cause the convict to be very severely punished. But all that I can hope for, is to get my darling daughter back into the arms of her miserable mother, so that we can again enjoy peace, although I am a man of poor pecuniary condition. Oh, most honoured Sir, oh most kind and magnanimous "hero of the hour," may I have the privilege to be helped by your honour—your who is my greatest patron and deliverer. I can only be protected by your honour. Oh, would that my earnest petition be graciously and kindly accepted! Oh, with a thousand thanks to my deliverer, if he will kindly save my daughter from the clutches of a family of robbers. Your Honour, being kind and able and heroic enough will certainly be glad enough to save me—a good for nothing, wretched and unfortunate creature in the world! If your gracious honour will help me, I am at your command.

I remain, Most obediently yours
My dear respected Sir,

J. C.
The "most Honourable Chief Inspector of—Station," being a man and a father himself was not unmoved by this epistle. Of course nothing could be done officially, but one is glad to know that the young lady was rescued from the hands of the Hupoh rascal at Hankow and restored to her sorrowing father, who, being short of livestock, fattened up a pound of rice and killed it in honour of the occasion.—N. O. Daily News.

ANTI-DRINK PETITION.

Nearly Six Million Women Represented.

Washington, March 1.—Headed by the name of Mrs. Frances F. Cleveland Prentiss, a notable petition representing nearly 6,000,000 women, was presented to the President to-day, urging that the production of malt liquor in the United States be stopped in the interest of the conservation of foodstuffs. The petition states that the grain being used in the brewing of beer and ale and other malt beverages in America is enough to make more than 4,000,000 loaves of bread daily. It also states that the women of America ask that this great saving be made by a proclamation of the President.

The petition contains the official signatures of twenty-eight presidents of national organizations, representing 5,917,976 women. Among these signatures are to be found the names of Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles, president-general Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. George Thacher Gastner, president-general Daughters American Revolution; Mrs. W. H. Schaff, president National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers Association; Mrs. Robert E. Speer, president of the Young Women's Christian Association of America; Mrs. Myra Kingman Miller, president National Federation of College Women; Anna A. Gordon, president National Women's Christian Temperance Union.

In addition to this official group there are individual signatures of almost a thousand noted women of America. Among the signers are many wives of United States Senators and Representatives, wives of Governors and former Governors, women members of State Legislatures, and Miss Jeanette Rankin, of Montana, the woman member of the national Congress.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—3rd Sunday after Easter, 21st April, 1918. Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial. Venite: Barby, Psalms: Smart, Pye, Smart Te Deum: Oakley's in F. Jubilate: Stewart. (25th morning) Hymns: 271, 138. God Save the King. N.B.—Psalms 105, verses 1, 2, 7, 8, 15, 31, 32, 33, 34, 44 in unison. Hymn: 271, verses 1, 3, in unison. Hymn: 138, verses 1, 4, 6, in unison. Holy Communion (12 noon.) Evensong (6 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Croche, Medley, Magnificat: Woodward (25th morning) Nunc Dimittis: Wesley. Hymns: 224, 537, 125. N.B.—Psalms 106, verses 1, 6, 12, 17, 30, 31, 39, 45, G. P. in unison. Hymn 224, verses 1, 4, 7, in unison. Hymn 152, verses 1, 4, in unison.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Sunday Services, April 21st. Morning 11. Psalms 100. Anthem: The Lord is Mindful. Hymns 582, 425, 620. Subject: Dives and Lazarus. Evening 6. Hymns: 238, 16, 503, 237, 371. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald. Collections for North China Flood Relief Fund.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.—Sunday, April 21, 1918. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher: Mr. A. H. Harris. Collections on behalf of the North China Christians Flood Relief Fund.

The Gospel Hall.—(No. 10 and 12 Pedder Street). Weekly Services: Sunday, Breathing of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 3 p.m. Tuesday, Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m. Thursday, Bible Class, 8 p.m. Friday, Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m. Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai.—Sunday Morning Service, 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6.15 p.m. Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening Gospel Service 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Roman Catholic Cathedral, Kennedy.—Low Masses at 6.7, and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. First Church of Christ Scientist.—MacDonnell Road. Sunday, 11.15 a.m. Wednesday, 6.30 p.m.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

Details of the Agreement with the Allies.

(From the New York Herald.)

The United States has entered into an agreement with the Allies to send to Europe as quickly as possible all the soldiers it is humanly possible to send, to offset the defection of Russia instead of waiting until every man has had a year's training.

In return, the Allies have agreed to equip every American soldier sent to them in 1918, to supply all necessary guns and munitions that America cannot supply, and to provide the necessary vessels in which to carry the men and supplies.

That the United States had entered into such an engagement with the Allies at the recent inter-Allied war conference in Paris was revealed recently when the Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing, made public the report of the American members of that conference, Colonel E. M. House and Major General Bliss.

There is to be co-ordinated fighting on land and sea, and America's vast programme of shipbuilding and the production of military supplies is to be speeded up to the limit.

The conference hardly had adjourned when America began the speeding up process, which accounts for the organisation of the new war council of generals at Washington, the decision of the government to operate the railroads and the hurry to finish ships.

Other indications of the new pressure applied since the House mission returned are manifest about the Navy and War Departments, but most of the things being done cannot be discussed publicly for military reasons.

The summary of the military conferences attended by General Bliss shows that an agreement to "pool resources for the mutual advantages of all" was entered into. There follows this significant statement:—

"The contribution of the United States to this pooling arrangement was agreed upon. The contributions likewise of the countries associated with the United States were determined. This pooling arrangement guaranteed that full equipment of every kind would be available to all American troops sent to Europe during the year 1918."

The part the United States is to play in the general scheme of co-operation is reflected in the three recommendations made by the American mission of which Colonel E. M. House, the friend and adviser of the President, was the chairman.

"That the United States exert all their influence to secure the entire unity of effort, military, naval and economic, between themselves and the countries associated with them in the war."

"Inasmuch as the successful termination of the war by the United States and the Allies can be greatly hastened by the extension of the United States shipping programme, that the government and the people of the United States bend every effort toward accomplishing this result by a systematic co-ordination of resources of men and materials."

"That the fighting forces of the United States be despatched to Europe with the least possible delay incident to training and equipment."

It is understood that the last recommendation was made as a result of the understanding reached by the American representatives with the munitions departments of the European governments relative to the supplying of American troops once they are in the field. Under the pooling arrangement it will be possible to send the American forces abroad without waiting until the stream of ordnance, material and supplies had been started from this side.

The report of the war mission marks the successful conclusion of the project launched by the United States government. The lack of co-operation was felt especially by this government, which had no way of determining the urgency of conflicting appeals for assistance from the European governments.

All Nations' Resources Pooled.

Although originally conceived with the idea of smoothing out these difficulties, the scheme took on a larger scope. Before the war conference was held the scope of the proposed agreement was broadened to include military co-operation through the creation of a supreme war council.

The naval problem in European waters is to be considered a single problem in attacking which the combined forces of the United States and the Entente Powers will be used under centralised directions. As a part of the scheme of operation the agreement calls for the more active utilisation of American naval forces in conjunction with those of the nations engaged in the war against the Central Powers.

The agreement also extends to the supervision of relations between the belligerent and neutral countries. The questioning of rationing neutral countries will be taken up jointly through the international commission on contingents sitting in Paris and on the inter-allied commission of Bern, Switzerland. Measures for financing purchases of supplies from neutral countries will be similarly considered.

The agreement reached by the representatives of the belligerent powers is not merely temporary in character. The co-operation will be maintained continuously through central bodies directing each branch of activity.

One Council to be Supreme. There will be, for example, an inter-allied naval council to co-ordinate the operation of all naval forces. The supreme war council will direct military operations. O. T. Crosby, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was made chairman of the financial council which now is at work.

The general effect of the agreement reached at the conference is indicated in the following statement made by the Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing:—

"A review of the report filed with the Department of State by Colonel House, the head of the special war mission which visited Great Britain and France in November, shows that it succeeded in its purpose of reaching a definite working plan for the prosecution of the war through co-operation of the governments represented at the conference held at Paris in the various fields of activity and through marshalling the resources of the nations at war with the Central Powers and co-ordinating their uses under a common authority, thus avoiding the waste and uncertainties that arise from independent action."

"The results of the conferences as shown in the report are most gratifying to this government, first because they indicate that the conferences were inspired by the desire to be mutually helpful, and second because the agreements which reached, when in full operation, will greatly increase the effectiveness of the efforts now being put forth by the United States and the Allies in the conflict against Germany and Austria-Hungary."

Great Results Achieved. A summary of the results accomplished at their conferences and the recommendations made by the American mission will indicate the value of the work done and the practical methods which were considered at the conferences and which are recommended in the report.

The summary of results accomplished is divided under diplomatic, naval, military, finance, shipping, war industries and food. It makes about two thousand words.

The sub-headings "Naval," "Military," "Diplomatic" and "Shipping" here follow in full:—

Naval.

"(1).—The formation of an inter-allied naval council to co-ordinate the operation of the naval forces of the United States and her associates in the war so that these forces may in the future be operated as one in the prosecution of the war on the sea and in conjunction with the land forces."

"(2).—An agreement between the British Admiralty and the Navy Department putting into effect certain plans relating to the prosecution of the naval war against the submarines."

"(3).—The formation of a definite plan for the more active utilisation of American naval forces in conjunction with those of nations engaged in the war against the Central Powers."

"(4).—Agreement with the British Admiralty making it possible for American naval officers to keep fully informed of the operations and policy of the British Admiralty, so that perfect co-operation between the Navy Department and that body is assured."

"(5).—Reorganisation of American naval forces at French ports."

"(6).—The securing of a full and detailed picture of the naval problem in European waters."

Military.

"(1).—After conferences extending over approximately thirty days with the chiefs of staff, members of the general staff and commanders-in-chief of the allied armies in the western front, as well as with the highest civil officials of the respective governments, the extent of the military effort to be aimed at by the United States was clearly determined."

"(2).—With this determination in mind negotiations were carried on looking to the pooling of resources for the mutual advantage of all of the countries engaged in the war against Germany. The contribution of the United States to this pooling arrangement was agreed upon. The contributions likewise of the countries associated with the United States were determined. This pooling arrangement guaranteed that full equipment of every kind would be available to all American troops sent to Europe during the year 1918."

"(3).—Unqualified support to the resolution adopted by the inter-allied conferences looking to the creation of an allied advisory board charged with the duty of advising the shipping authorities of each nation concerning the allocation of tonnage so as to permit the American military effort to be realised."

Utilisation of American naval forces in conjunction with those of nations engaged in the war against the Central Powers.

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"(4).—Full survey made of problem of debarkation in Europe of American military forces and transportation of such forces and supplies to the bases of military operations."

"(5).—Arrangements made of fullest co-operation between the United States, Great Britain and France in the production of military instruments and supplies of all kinds."

"(6).—Plans made for the proper organisation under naval and military control of ports of debarkation of troops and discharge of cargoes looking to the most economical utilisation of tonnage."

"(7).—Participation in military deliberations of supreme war council as a step toward efficient and centralised unity of control of military operations."

Diplomatic.

"(1).—Full and frank discussion between Colonel House as special representative of the government of the United States and the heads of the British, French and Italian governments with regard to the war policy of the United States and her associates in the war."

"(2).—Participation by the members of the mission in a meeting of the British War Cabinet, at which conference a general and useful discussion was had concerning the needs of the Allies and the extent of the assistance to be expected from the United States."

"(3).—Participation by the United States in an inter-allied war conference, held in Paris on November 29. At this conference all preliminary speeches were dispensed with, and within half an hour after the conference had been called to order by M. Clemenceau, it had split into committees for work."

"(4).—Participation by the United States in a meeting of the Supreme War Council held at Versailles December 1. Representatives of England, France, Italy and the United States there met as a first step toward securing unity of control of the armies on the western front. This meeting, the first of its kind, assures for the future unity of support on the part of the United States and the Allies."

"(5).—First steps taken in the establishment of a more perfect liaison between the commanding generals of the United States and the Allies."

Finance.

"(1).—Full detailed conferences with the financial representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Greece, Roumania and Russia, for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the financial effort necessary on the part of the United States in order properly to co-operate with these governments in making financial arrangements for the prosecution of the war against the Central Powers."

"(2).—Conferences with the representatives of the above mentioned countries for the purpose of perfecting organisation of an inter-allied council which is a priority board whose duty it should be to consider the relative importance and urgency of the financial demands to be made by the concerted effort of the countries waging war against the Central Powers."

"(3).—Arrangements began for the proper financing of purchase by the countries at war with Germany of supplies from neutral countries."

"(4).—Participation in the financial discussions of the inter-allied conference."

Shipping.

"(1).—Full and detailed reports were secured showing total loss of tonnage due to war risks and marine risks from August 1, 1914, to September 30, 1917."

"(2).—The estimated output of new tonnage by the Allies during the year 1918 was ascertained."

"(3).—The proper employment of existing tonnage, so that the maximum utilisation of such tonnage could be effected, was provided for in a resolution adopted by the inter-allied conference."

"(4).—The Allies, considering that the means of maritime transport at their disposal, as well as the provisions which they dispose of, should be utilised in common for the pursuit of the war, have decided to create an inter-allied organisation for the purpose of co-ordinating their action to this effect and of establishing a common programme constantly kept up to date, enabling them by the maximum utilisation of their resources to restrict their importations with a view of liberating the greatest amount of tonnage possible for the transportation of American troops."

"(5).—The whole question of the employment of neutral tonnage in line with the proposals made by neutral countries with respect to this tonnage was exhaustively discussed and plans, looking to the favourable result of tonnage negotiations with neutral countries, were substantially agreed upon."

"(6).—A survey was completed of the ports of debarkation of American troops and supplies, and plans were made, looking to the more expeditious discharge of troops and cargoes, so as to permit the return of vessels to their home ports with the least possible delay."

War Trade.

"(1).—Full and detailed conferences were held with the British, French and Italian representatives upon blockade matters, and a complete understanding was obtained of the principles under which these countries were proceeding."

"(2).—A mass of information was obtained with reference to rationing requirements of Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland."

"(3).—An agreement between the War Trade and the Swiss Society Surveillance was agreed to and executed by the Swiss delegates and Mr. McCormick, the chairman of the War Trade Board."

"(4).—Arrangements were made for the participation of the United States in the deliberations of the Permanent International Commission on Contingents, sitting in Paris, and on the Inter-Allied Commission of Bern, Switzerland."

"(5).—Tentative plans subject to the approval of the War Trade Board were made for the appointment of representatives and staffs of the War Trade Board in London and Paris."

War Industries.

"(1).—A detailed study was made of the organisation of the British Ministry of Munitions and the supply departments of the British Admiralty and the British War Office, and a complete analysis of the facts and figures in possession of these departments

of the British government was made. The report embodying the results of these investigations contains a full statement of the methods in vogue in England for supplying the army and navy with munitions and other materials, and also statistics relating to the mutual co-operation necessary to be effected for the proper supplying of the armed forces of the countries waging war on the Central Powers."

"(2).—A survey was made of the system in practice in Great Britain relating to the letting of government contracts and the organisation of industries throughout Great Britain."

"(3).—Attendance at the Inter-Allied Conference in Paris and in particular at the meetings of the representatives of the several allied nations having to do with munitions questions."

"(4).—Full conferences with representatives of the United States Ordnance Department in France and representatives of British and French munitions departments stationed there, resulting in the embodying of conclusions in memoranda submitted to the War Department."

Food.

"(1).—A comprehensive and accurate estimate was obtained of the food in the possession of the allied nations and of the amounts that must be supplied by North America during the year ending October 1, 1918. Cabled information had not been of a satisfactory nature, and personal contact with the statistical boards and food administrations of the countries concerned was necessary in order that the necessary data could be made available."

"(2).—The curve of shipments of foodstuffs required from North America for the United Kingdom, France and Italy was fixed for the year ending 1918. It is believed that the programme worked out in the conference with the several inter-allied executive dealing with supplies of foodstuffs will grant greater facilities for the distribution of foodstuffs at a lower cost in terms of tonnage and transportation."

"(3).—In order to permit the United States to visualize the problem of food control in North America plans were worked out whereby the government's of Great Britain, France and Italy agreed to put into effect a legalised and compulsory control of foodstuffs in these countries."

"(4).—The creation by the inter-allied conference in Paris of an international scientific committee on alimentation to consist of two representatives each of the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy. This committee to be in continuous session in Europe for the purpose of studying the alimentation of the Allies. This committee to stand in an advisory capacity to the food administrations of the allied countries."

"(5).—Dr. Taylor, the representative of the Food Administration on the mission, represented the United States Department of Agriculture in a conference held in Paris to consider the problems of food production in the allied countries during the year 1918. At this conference an inter-allied agricultural committee was established to consist of one delegate each from the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy, to sit continuously in Europe and to act in an advisory capacity to the governments named."

Trouble on R. V. F. Ships.

Trouble, said to have originated in Bolshevikism, has been experienced among the crews of the Russian Volunteer Fleet steamers Yana and Astrakhan, which are now in Nagasaki harbor. Seventeen men from the former and 25 from the latter, says the *Nagasaki Press*, have been discharged and left by rail for Tsuruga en route to Vladivostok.

Cannot Do Without Them.

According to a vernacular paper during the recent looking of Oshogeba by the southern troops the soldiers seemed to have singled out the boot stores as their special victims, as every one of these stores was emptied of its contents. The paper goes on to remark that the soldiers evidently need footwear in their long retreat to the south.

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SHORT-SIGHTED TIRPITZ.

A Sharp German Attack.

We have often remarked in these columns, says the *Manchester Guardian*, that if the much vaunted Admiral von Tirpitz had known his business he would have made Germany build submarines in the years before the war instead of slavishly following the British Admiralty and building Dreadnoughts. In the *Berliner Tageblatt* there is a remarkable attack on Tirpitz, which is based on precisely this reason, that he persistently discouraged the development of the submarine. The German paper says:—

What all navy men and friends of the navy capable of thinking clearly on technical matters thought in 1905 of Von Tirpitz's building policy cannot be told now in war-time, but the public must be told what Von Tirpitz thought and said of the submarine when he was in office. Let him speak for himself. On May 11th, 1904, Herr Von Tirpitz said in the Reichstag:—

"The Admiralty's main task in the last few years has been to carry through the Navy Law, and they had to concentrate their strength on this difficult task. That the submarine will make much difference to the general naval situation, and in particular to the question what is the most important thing to make a fleet powerful at sea, I do not believe. I think that even if the experiments with submarines prove successful they can only be used for certain local and secondary purposes. But they will never produce a great transformation unless great technical difficulties are overcome, and especially the question of sealing under water is solved to a much greater extent than has so far been done."

After this statement most people became blind to the possibilities of the submarine. Even "Nauticus" had semi-officially to circulate the view that "we are convinced that the submarine is doomed to remain blind for ever."

And yet since the end of the nineties the submarine had been able to see with its periscope for some miles. But this "secret" had apparently not yet reached the ears of the Admiralty. But experiments were allowed, which was a step forward. On February 23rd, 1900, Eagen Richter called the attention of the Secretary of State for the first time in the Reichstag to the importance of building submarines, but received a flat refusal. On February 15th, 1905, Von Tirpitz thought that it had so far not been convenient to experiment to any extent with submarines. He said that the problem of carrying through the Navy Law was difficult as regards finance and personnel. The

submarine would have occupied a great many valuable officers who were much better employed on the torpedo boats. No time or men could be found for the new arm. Our first submarine was finally launched on December 14th, 1906, built by the Krupp Germania yards. It is still in use. Our second was ready on July 18th, 1908; two whole boats in two years!

On December 13th, 1907, Admiral von Tirpitz said in the Budget Committee:—

"The Admiralty has been frequently attacked in the press for delaying too long with the building of submarines. We have never given a refusal to the request to build submarines, but only—and with justice—taken up a waiting attitude. The submarine has now been developed so far that we also must make an advance. But I do not believe that the submarine will revolutionise sea warfare, for the limits to its usefulness are too narrow. The attacks in the press cannot sway us from our well-considered attitude. The question of submarines is still in its initial stages."

The Secretary of State stuck to this view. No attack in the press, nor prayers nor pressure from the Reichstag availed. On March 17th, 1909, he said in the Budget Committee:—

"The conduct of minor warfare is not possible without a battle fleet. The salient point is the question of approaching, and approaching with certainty, the objective, the bulk of the enemy, that we cannot do without a battle

fleet. How indignant people would be if the main feature of the German navy were forty submarines which were only worth old iron! We shall not swerve one hair's breadth from the development of our navy as we have made and are planning it."

This speech of the Secretary of State made a tremendous impression at the time. We who championed the building of submarines as one of our main weapons—we followed Vice Admiral Galster, and the quarrel of the day was waged round his book "What armament does Germany require at sea?"—were in a hopeless minority. These proud words had their effect, and they had effect for years and impeded progress. To-day we all recognise the mistake; the over-estimation of the battle fleet and the under-estimation of the importance of minor warfare. This struggle of the nations has revealed the opposite. It has been proved every year on all seas against war and merchant vessels.

And the old iron? In 1909 two boats were in commission. On April 18th, 1909, the celebrated U 9, Weddigen's boat, was launched. On September 22nd, 1914, our oldest boat sank three English cruisers! If we had only had 40 such boats! And we would have had far more than 40 if Tirpitz had only willed it. But he would not; he told us that we were doing all that Vice Admiral Galster wanted, while Galster did not know all that we were doing.

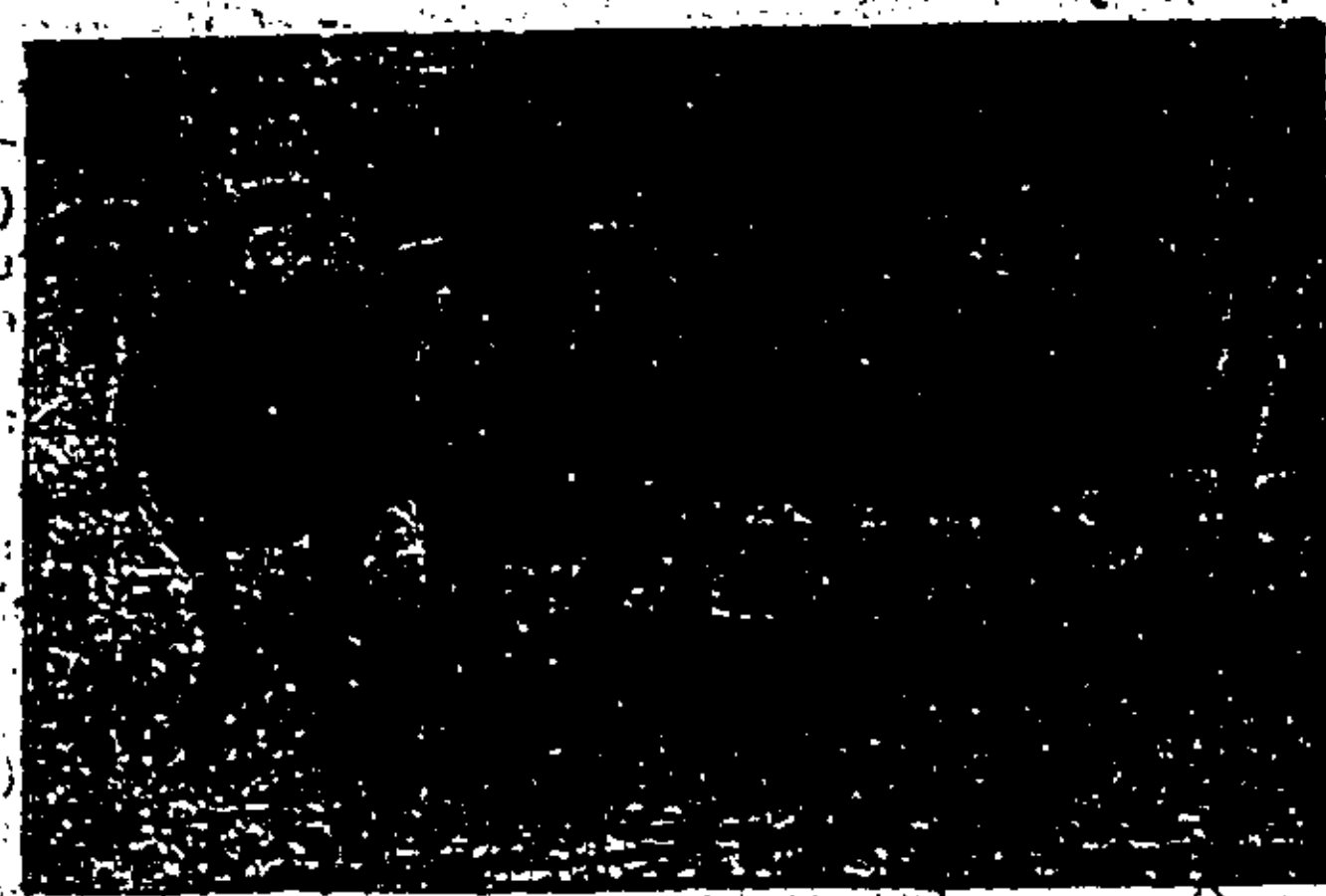
But in spite of the smooth assurance there was no further building. In 1910 only four submarines were built. In the Budget Commission in February, 1910, Admiral von Tirpitz promised us that we should have 14 faultless submarines in the autumn of 1910. We were delighted, and I congratulated my colleague, Dr. Lohr, on the success. We were led to believe that the Secretary of State had changed his mind. But unfortunately we were doomed to bitter disappointment. I now know that our eighth submarine was commissioned on September 21st, 1910, and that the ninth was not launched till June 18th, 1911. And the fourteenth did not arrive till April 25th, 1912.

Herr von Tirpitz was and continued to be the enemy of the submarine right down into the war. He said this himself to the American Von W. and, on December 21st, 1914, as read in the interview, who had taken place a month earlier, the following words of the Secretary of State:—"That the submarine is a new and important weapon in naval warfare is not to be denied. We previously thought that they could not remain longer than three days from their bases, as the men would be exhausted."

With these words Von Tirpitz himself uttered the sharpest criticism of his own submarine policy, sharper than any of his critics could do. For he openly said, and as his interviewer remarked "with a frankness previously unknown," that even after the war began he had no suspicion of the possibilities of the submarine, and that he had never allowed it to be sufficiently tested during his long years of office. Without establishing its capabilities in peace time, it was impossible either to have a proper plan of campaign in war or to know the extent of its use.

Equally remarkable were the other words of Von Tirpitz: "We must, however, not forget that the submarines operate best in coastal and in shallow waters, and that for this reason the English Channel is particularly suitable for them. It was still questionable whether the submarine could have given an equally good account of themselves in 'other waters.' There is no real knowledge of or confidence in the submarines in these words. We see that Von Tirpitz from 1904 till 1914 remained only too faithful to his perverted estimation of the submarine weapon. We cannot at present say anything definite yet of the Secretary of State's submarine building policy during the war. It was, however, such as might have been expected from his previous attitude to this question. No omission basing the German people more damage than that of Von Tirpitz. None has done more to prolong the war. Facts cannot be set aside by even the boldest assertions."

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



OUR BUTCHERY DEPARTMENT

CAN

Supply Suitable Provisions for your

TABLE.

SEND FOR OUR PRICE LIST.

A SPECIALITY

for

SHIPPERS AND SHIPPING.

WE PUT UP

CORNERED BEEF AND PORK

IN KEGS OR CASKS

FOR EXPORT OR STEAMERS' USE.



Embassy Cigarettes

There has been no alteration in size, weight, quality or manufacture of "Embassy" since 1914.

Every Virginia Leaf used in the manufacture of Embassy Cigarettes is selected and blended by specialists, skilled in the art of their profession.

Sold in Boxes of 10 & in airtight tins of 25 & 50 Cigarettes.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Company Ltd.

POST OFFICE.

Information has been received from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs Tokyo, that on and after 1st April 1918, the Post Office of Japan will collect a "war charge" from the addressee of parcels on which Customs duties or inland taxes are imposed in Japan, not withdrawn from the Post Office within 30 days from the date of the notice of their arrival to be sent to the addressee.

The amount of the charge per parcel is fixed at 3 sen per day after the expiration of the period stipulated.

The parcel post service to Szechuan province has been resumed for ordinary parcels only.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

The Parcel Post service to places in Szechuan Province is suspended until further notice.

The London Post Office advises that all parcels (except those for Prisoners of War) and all sample packets for Denmark, Holland, Norway, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland will be stopped by the Military Censors unless posted under a War Office permit.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Ethiopia, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnan and Mongolia and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:— Parcel not over 3 lbs. ... 90 cents. Do. 7 lbs. ... \$1.80 Do. 11 lbs. ... 2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

WEATHER REPORT.

April 19th, 12th, 05m. No returns from Japanese station. Pressure has increased very considerably over Manchuria, the depression having moved eastwards; slight increases are general elsewhere, except over Tongking, where a slight decrease has occurred.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 3.23 inch against an average of 5.18 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong to Gap Road	E. winds, moderate; fair, fog or mist.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lianchook	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

April 19, a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Dilution	Force	Weather
Vostock	5a	29.95	39				0 f
Nemuro	5a						
Hakodate							
Kobe							
Koshi							
Nagasaki							
Kagoshima							
Naha							
Ishijima							
Bonin Is.							
Wharfedale	6a	30.01	46	69	unc	4 b	
Hankow							
Ichang							
Kinching							
Changsha							
Gurushan		29.96	57	53	unc	1 b	
Shanghai		29.95	56	100	unc	4 b	
Amoy		30.03	65	87	unc	0 b	
Swatow		30.03	65	84	unc	2 b	
Peking	5a	30.02	61	98	unc	1 b	
Tientsin		30.02	59			0 b	
Taiwan		30.01	63			unc	2 b
Koshun		30.00	70			unc	2 b
Peking		30.01	64			unc	2 b
Caotun	6a	29.99	69	95	unc	1 c	
Hankow		29.99	69	95	unc	1 c	
Gap Road		29.95				unc	3 c
Macao		29.97	70	95	unc	2 c	
Wuchow							
Peking							
Hankow	7a	29.91	70	91	unc	4 c	
Caotun		29.88	72			unc	4 b
Tourane		29.85	77			unc	0 c
O. St. J.	6	29.83	75	91	unc	0 c	
Amoy		29.81	70	91	unc	2 b	
Dagupan		29.82	75	85	unc	0 c	
Manila		29.81	77	85	unc	2 b	
Legaspi		29.88	77	84	unc	2 c	
Tacloban		29.87	75	89	unc	4 b	
Davao							
Surigao	4.30						
Guam		29.88	77	95	unc	4 r	
Labuan	6	29.88	77	95	unc	4 r	

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, Apr. 19, 1918.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

TO-MORROW.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—21st April, 9 a.m.

Straits, Ceylon, Lourenco Marques, Cape Town and Europe—21st April, 9 a.m.

Shanghai and N. China—21st April, 9 a.m.

Japan via Nagasaki—21st April, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 22nd April.

Tuesday—22nd April, 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, 23rd April.

Shanghai and North China—23rd April, 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 24th April.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, United States, Central and South America and Europe via San Francisco—24th April, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

THURSDAY, 25th April.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via T. Kiao and Amoy—25th April, 7 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—25th April, 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, 26th April.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa—26th April, Noon.

Philippine Islands—26th April, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 27th April.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Yokohama, Canada, United States, Central and South America and Europe via San Francisco—27th April, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

MONDAY, 28th April.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Yokohama, Canada, United States, Central and South America and Europe via San Francisco—28th April, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

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Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via T. Kiao and Amoy—25th April, 7 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—25th April, 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, 26th April.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa—26th April, Noon.

Philippine Islands—26th April, 2 p.m.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

APRIL 19th, 20th, 21st, & 22nd 1918.

"THE FATAL RING."

Episode 11

Episode 12

"THE

SHORT CIRCUIT"

"A

DESPERATE

CHANCE."

British Gazette. No. 440

Annals of the War No. 20.

"FINDING A HUSBAND."

&c. &c.



TOMBOLA

(IN AID OF
WAR CHARITIES.)

SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE,
Hongkong.

THE PRIZES WILL AVERAGE
6 FOR EVERY 100 SPILLS SOLD.

There are in all 2,000 Prizes Valued at Approximately \$20,000.

Purchasers of Spills containing numbers must keep such spills until St. George's Day when the Prizes will be drawn in public view.

SPILLS \$1.00 EACH ARE ON SALE AT
ALL CLUBS, HOTELS, STORES, Etc.

PRIZES are on SHOW at 13, Queen's Road Central
(next door to Astor House Hotel.)

Among the presents received for the TOMBOLA
are the following:—

DIAMOND DRAGON FLY BROOCH.
LARGE DIAMOND BAR BROOCH.
TURQUOISE AND PEARL BRACELET.
THICK SOLID GOLD BANGLE.
AMETHYST PENDANT.
GOLD CHAIN BAG.
GOLD FOUNTAIN PEN.
GOLD LINES.
GOLD WATCHES.
WHISTLE WATCHES.

QUANTITIES OF CUT GLASS.
INNUMERABLE SILVER ARTICLES.
TWO PIANOS.
GRAMOPHONE.
SEWING MACHINE.
TYPEWRITER.
CLOCKS.
INCUBATORS.
DOZENS OF PICTURES.
CURIOS AND FANCY GOODS.

ALSO SEVERAL HUNDRED WAR BONDS, ETC.

NOTICES.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY FUND.

"THE WITNESS

FOR THE

DEFENCE."

REPEAT

PERFORMANCES.

THURSDAY, 25th inst.

SATURDAY, 27th inst.

AT 9.15 P.M.

ORDINARY THEATRE PRICES.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S from

FRIDAY 19th inst. 9 A.M.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform

Half Price to Pitt and Gallery.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William

Cade Barnett at 11, Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria

Hong Kong.

NOTICES.

THIRD LIBERTY LOAN.

THE Subscribers List for the
THIRD LIBERTY LOAN
of U.S. \$3,000,000,000 carrying
interest at 4 1/4 per cent. per
annum closes in America on 4th
May, 1918.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING
CORPORATION is prepared to
receive applications up to 25th
April, on the following terms:—
5% on application.
20% on 2nd May.
35% on 1st July.
40% on 1st August.
and will also grant loans against
this security.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH
CHINA WAR SAVINGS
ASSOCIATION.

A PPLICATION forms for
Membership of the above
Association may be obtained
from all the Banks or from the
undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Honorary Secretaries &
Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on

THURSDAY, the 25th April,
1918,

commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell

Street,

A Large Quantity of Valu-

able Household Furniture

comprising:—

Tapestry covered drawing
room suite, easy chairs, teak
desks and bookcases, card table,
engravings, brass incense burners
and figures, vases, carpets, rugs,
etc., etc.

Teak extension dining table
and chairs, teak sideboards,
dinner wagon, ice chest, dinner
and dessert services, glassware,
cutlery, electro-plated ware, etc.,
etc.

Five double brass and brass
mounted iron bedsteads, teak
single and double wardrobes,
dressing tables, washstands,
toilet crockery, etc., etc.

Also

A Quantity of Blackwood
ware comprising:—Curio cabinet,
laundry desk, tables, flower stands,
stools, etc., etc.

And

1 Indian Motor Cycle with
Side Car (in first class condition)

1 Antiochano by Kastner &
Co., Ltd.

1 Full Size English Billiard
Table by Hennic Bros.
On view from Wednesday
the 24th instant.

Catalogue will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Mortgagees
Mr. Geo. P. Lammert has
received instructions to sell by
Public Auction on
Tuesday the 30th day of April,
1918, at 3 p.m. at his Sales Room,
Duddell Street, Victoria,
Hongkong.

The following Valuable Lease-
hold Property situate at Victoria
Hongkong, viz:—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels
of ground situate at Victoria afore-
said and known and registered in
the Land Office as Section G of
Marine Lot No. 200 and Section D
of the Southern Portion of the
Praya Reclamation to Marine
Lot No. 200 Together with the
messuage erected thereon known
as No. 116 Des Voeux Road West
Victoria—aforesaid. Proportions
of Annual Crown Rent \$9.70
and \$4.90 respectively. Area 6 5
Square Feet and 260 Square Feet
respectively.

For further particulars and con-
ditions of sale

Apply to
JOHNSON, STOKES AND
MASTER,

Prince's Buildings, Ice House
Street, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Mortgagees,
or to
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1918.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICES HEREBY GIVEN
that the Ordinary General
Meeting of the Hongkong Tram-
way Company, Limited, will be
held at the Offices of Messrs.
Jardine, Matheson & Co.,
Limited, Pedder Street, Hong-
kong, on WEDNESDAY, the
24th day of April, 1918, at 12
o'clock NOON, to transact the
ordinary business of the Com-
pany.

By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1918.

NOTICES.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER

No. 129, Des Voeux Road Central

Top Floor,

HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 1833

ASAHI BEER.



SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Limited, Hongkong.